

The Mining Journal.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1512.—Vol. XXXIV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864.

(STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.)

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 32 years.)

Mr. Crofts transacts business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and deal, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required. Holders of mining shares, DIFFICULT OF SALE in the OPEN MARKET may find purchasers by negotiation, through Mr. Crofts's agency. Also, parties in ARREAR of calls, or under legal threats, may learn their true position, and be advised how to act, by applying to Mr. Crofts.

OFFICE for the MANAGEMENT of MINES, or REFERENCE for others managed in the country

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LANE has FOR SALE at net prices:—5 Basset and Grylls; 50 Crebor, 45s.; 60 Cambrian Gold, 6s. 6d.; 10 East Carn Brea, 23½; 30 East Providence, 24; 20 Great South Tolgus, 23; 20 Great Wheal Busy, 23½; 5 Great Wheal Fortune, 21s; 50 Great Wheal Rose, 22s.; 20 North Trekerby, 23½; 50 North Jane; 50 North Devon, 45s. 6d.; 20 Prosper United, 24½; 30 St. Day United, 32s. 6d.; 5 St. Agnes and Clogau, 23½; 50 Treweatha, 18s.; 10 Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 26; 5 Vign and Clogau, 23½.

MR. PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Shares bought and sold on the usual commission. Telegraphic messages promptly attended to. Mines inspected, and reliable information given. Established 15 years.

Mr. Watson recommends the purchase of Great Laxey, Great South Chiverton, North Miners, and South St. Ives shares as safe and profitable investments, at quoted prices.

MR. J. W. GILBERT, MINE SHAREBROKER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Commission, 1¼ per cent. on all transactions.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,
late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHARES IN MINES BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission, at 1¼ per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. WALTER TREGILLAS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
12, St. Michael's-alley, CORNHILL, E.C., has REMOVED to 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN R. PIKE, GENERAL SHAREDEALER,
OFFERS his SERVICES to INVESTORS.
3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. THOMAS CARTHAW, MINING OFFICES,
17A, SISE LANE, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.

Reliable information respecting mining generally can be obtained by applying as above. Bankers: Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, London.

MR. JOHN B. REYNOLDS has REMOVED from 37, Old Broad-street, to 64, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
20, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Shares in railways, mines, &c., bought and sold on the usual commission.

MR. E. GOMPERTS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES. Terms, 1¼ per cent. Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MATTHEW GREENE, MINING SHAREDEALER,
27, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C., strongly advises the immediate purchase of Great Laxey and East Rosewarne shares, at present prices; an important rise in these shares is certain.

Shares bought and sold. Commission, 1¼ per cent.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has BUSINESS to TRANSACT in the FOLLOWING

SHARES, at close market prices:—

Brandy, Chiverton, Chiverton Valley, Clifford Amalgamated, East Grenville, East Russell, East Carn Brea, East Rosewarne, East Basset, East Chiverton, East Gunnis Lake.

East Lovell, Great North Downs, Hallenbeagle, Gawton, Great South Tolgus, Hington, Kelly Bray, Marke Valley, North Granbler, North Robert, North Trekerby, North Basset.

North Downs, South Tolgus, Stray Park, Tincroft, Wheal Setau, Wheal Grenville, Wheal Edward, Wheal Ure, Wheal Rose, Wheal Crofty, Wheal Crebor, West Chiverton.

T. Rosewarne, having had several of the leading market mines recently inspected, is enabled to give reliable information to parties about to operate.

August 13, 1864. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER,
13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., pays particular attention to British Lead, Copper, and Tin Mines, for which he solicits orders to sell or buy, at net prices.

FOR SALE:—20 East Seton, 4s. 9d.; 10 Central Miners, 40s.; 10 East Russell, 25; 20 Hattenbeagle, 24; 5 East Trekerby, 25; 50 Vale of Towry, 7s. 6d.

BUYER of Chiverton, Billins, and Central Miners.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

MINES INSPECTED and FAITHFULLY REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.

His monthly "Circular" for August contains a selected list of Cornish and other mines. Forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.

Wellington Chambers, 75, Cannon-street West, London, E.C.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Having had 25 years' experience in the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and three in the London market, with daily information of important changes from qualified agents, also the most authentic reports relating to other investments, he is in a position to afford the earliest information to his clients, and to direct capitalists whether to buy or sell in mines, railways, or other securities.

Investors should apply to him for reliable information relative to the Chiverton Mines, also the Camborne and Hlogan districts.

A carefully selected list of sound progressive and dividend shares (certain to give a large percentage immediately) forwarded on receipt of 5s. in stamps.

Orders and telegrams receive immediate attention.

STOCK AND SHAREBROKER.—MR. J. P. ENDEAN,
1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., having just returned from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, is in a position to advise investors relative thereto. Would advise the immediate purchase, at present prices, of East Carn Brea, Wheal Setau, Wheal Grenville, Great Wheal Vor, and New Wheal Vor and Metal United.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 17 years), has FOR SALE at net prices:—50 Foxdale (Isle of Man), 43s; 1 South Caradon; 25 East Caradon, 23½; 2 Wheal Setau, 29½; 125 Wheal Pollard, 3s. 3d.; 50 East Russell, 25; 10 Great Wheal Vor, 23s; 50 South France; 50 East Providence, 23½; 20 St. David's Gold, 9s. 6d.; 2 West Sharp Tor; 50 Oak Tor, 23½; 5 West Caradon; 100 Vale of Towry, 7s. 6d.; 25 Frank Mill's; 50 North Trekerby; 2 West Damsel, 25s; 10 Wheal Grenville, 27½; 100 Bottle Hill, 6s.; 5 Cook's Kitchen; 100 Dale, 9s. 6d.; 100 Westworth, 21s; 50 North Pool; 30 Hington Down; 50 North Devon, 40s; 2 Caradon; 200 Redmoor, 3s.; 20 Roskarnoweth, 32s.; 200 Harwood, 16s. 6d.; 100 Tye Hall, 21s.; 150 Wheal Hartley, 11s. 6d.; 50 Chiverton Moor; 40 North Basset; 10 St. John del Rey, 22s; 200 Anglo-Brazilian, 5s. 6d.; 250 Don Mountain, 7s. 6d.; 150 Santa Barbara, 8s. 9d.; 200 East Del Rey, 12s.; 150 Don Pedro; 50 United Mexican.

G E O R G E M O O R E,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

10 Anglo-Mex. Mint, £19. 5 St. Wh. Fortune, £13. 20 Siltney Metal, £3.

10 Bryntail. 5 Great East Lovell, £13. 10 Siltney Carnmeal, £5½

5 Billins, £15. 100 Great Laxey, £16. 100 South Grenville, 7s. 6d.

5 Bryn Gwlog, £25. 100 Garreg, 2d. 50 St. Day United, 31s.

1 Haller, £24½. 40 Great South Chiverton. 10 St. John del Rey.

30 Brynford Hall, £10½. 50 Goleb Hill, £3. 100 St. David's Gold.

30 Carn Camborne, 37s. 6d. 50 Hattenbeagle, £23½. 5 South Crofty, £12½.

5 Clifford Amalg., £32. 20 Hington Down, £4½. 50 St. Just Consols, 5s. 9d.

1 Cwm Erlyn, £30½. 10 Marke Valley. 10 So. Caradon Hooper, 6s.

1 Carn Brea, £25½. 10 Margery, £5. 100 Sovereign Gold, 2s.

10 Chiverton Val., £3. 1 Miners. 2 Treawny, £20½.

5 Craddock Moor. 10 North Robert, 6s. 9d (in-sliding call). 10 Tolvadden, 22s. 9d.

20 Central Miners, 37s. 6d. 30 Nova Scotia. 10 Tincroft, £18½.

10 Copper Hill, £11½. 20 No. Miners preference. 100 Treweatha, 15s.

20 Chiverton, £8. 2 Nangles, £27½. 30 United Mexican. 50 Vale of Towry.

10 Chiverton Moor, £3. 30 North Trekerby. 1 W. Chiverton, £83½.

20 Camb. Vean, £11s. 3d. 30 New Vor & Metal Utd. 2 West Sharp Tor.

5 Cook's Kitchen, £10½. 20 New So. Caradon, 3s. 6d. 100 Wheal Crebor, 42s.

50 Caradon Hill, 9s. 110 Nant-y-lago, 5s. 9d. 10 Wheal Ury, £4 18s. 9d.

5 Clijah and Went., £3½. 30 North Miners, 4s. 8d. 20 Wheal Grylls.

50 Don Pedro, 9s. 6d. 30 West Martha, 30s. 20 Wh. Grenville, £7 3s. 6d.

10 East Basset, £26½. 5 North Shepherds, £3½. 10 Wheal Hope.

50 East Carn Brea, £3½. 10 North Crofty, £3 17s. 6d. 5 Wh. Kity (St. Agnes).

50 East Seton, 4s. 3d. 10 No. Rosewarne, 10s. 1 Wheal Providence.

20 E. Gunnis Lake, 16s. 9d. 50 North Devon, £2 1s. 3 Westworth, £14.

10 East Grylls. 50 Polbrean, £12. 1 West Seton, £27½.

10 East Russell, £4 18s. 9d. 50 Fort Phillip, 22s. 2 Wheal Margaret, 49.

5 East Lovell, £11 12s. 6d. 30 Prince of Wales, 4s. 6d. 100 Worthing, 18s. 9d.

20 East Grenville, £3 10s. 5 Prosper United, £4½. 15 Wheal Crebor, 42s.

3 East Caradon, £25½. 10 Pendon Consols, £3½. 10 Wheal Ury, £4 18s. 9d.

20 East Rosewarne, £23½. 50 Quebrada (£5 10s. paid). 20 Wheal Edward.

30 Fortuna, £23½. 50 Redmoor, 2s. 20 So. Carn Brea, 10s.

5 St. Wh. Vor, £27½. 30 Rosewarne Utd., 34s. 50 Yudanumata, 49s. 6d.

5 Grambler, £8. 20 South France. 20 Wheal Hope.

5 Great Bury, £2. 20 So. Carn Brea, 10s. 50 Yudanumata, 49s. 6d.

20 Great No. Downs, £5½. 100 Santa Barbara, 8s. 9d. 20 Wheal Hope.

And a BUYER of 500 Vale of Towry, 6s. 6d.; 10 East Carn Brea, £25½; 20 Wheal Healey, 4s. 9d.; 10 Tolvadden, 22s.; 2 Herodfoot, £37; 20 Hington, £4½.

3, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, August 13, 1864.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.

Commission on share transactions 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2¼ per cent. on less sums.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, MINING SHAREBROKER,
75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Reliable information given on application relative to the merits of mines, either for speculation or investment.

Aug. 12, 1864. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodfoot, South Caradon, Devon Great Consols, Great Wheal Vor, Chiverton Valley, Prosper United, Wentworth Consols, and Siltney Wheal Metal for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.

West Chiverton can now be bought at £65, and Chiverton at £8½. The shares have been knocked down from forces of circumstances and by unfair means. The prospects at the respective mines were never better. I strongly recommend my friends to buy immediately. A rise to £100 in West and to £20 in Chiverton is certain.

75, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

W I L L I A M W A R D,
29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WM. BIRDSEY, MINE AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, (21 years' experience), has SPECIAL BUSINESS, as BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account, in the following mines:—

Closing quotations. Chiverton £8 - 9. Great Wheal Vor £27 - 27½.

Clifford Amalgamated 31 - 32. Marke Valley 4½ - 4¾.

East Russell 4½ - 4¾. Nangles 27 - 28.

East Caradon 28 - 28½. North Trekerby 2½ - 2¾.

East Carn Brea 8½ - 8¾. Wheal Setau 208 - 210 x d.

East Lovell 11 - 11½. Wheal Crebor 41s. - 42s.

East Grenville 6½ - 6¾. Wheal Grenville 7 - 7½.

EAST GRENVILLE.—It is reported that these shares are "beared;" if this be true the bona fide holder should apply at once and take the highest profits. My friends who did this in Wheal Grenville secured good profits, and saved themselves from great losses. Wheal Grenville has fallen from £11 15s. to 47.

Money advanced on mining shares.

August 12, 1864. Bankers: Bank of London.

WILLIAM BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
MINING EXCHANGE, and No. 2, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.

FOR SALE:—20 North Phoenix, £24½. 10 Tolvadden, £11½. 50 Worvas Downs.

2 East Basset, £26. 20 North Trekerby, £11½. 3 Wheal Treawny.

Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FOR SALE:—110 Bedol-Aur. 20 Great Wheal Vor, £27½. 1 East Basset, £68½.

10 Bryntail, £39½. 15 Great Fortuna, £12½. 20 North Basset, £3½.

2 Crant. 20 North Chiverton, £12. 50 Wheal Hartley.

1 East Carn Brea, £45. 50 Wheal Crebor, 44s. 1 Wheal Buller.

20 East Rosewarne, £34½. 2 Wheal Setau. 20 Great Retailack.

Mr. SANDY strongly recommends the immediate purchase of East Lovell, West Great Work, Great South Chiverton, and Great Laxey, as safe investments.

Current Daily Price List may be obtained as usual.

JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

FOR SALE:—20 North Basset, £3½; 10 East Russell, £4½; 10 E. Lovell, £11½; 10 Hington, £4½; 10 Ury, £5½; 5 Wendon Consols, £6; 50 Santa Barbara, 8s.; 10 North Trekerby, £4½; 5 Great Fortuna, £12; 30 East Carn Brea, £3½; 5 West Chiverton, £25; 10 Marke Valley, £4½; 50 Carn Camborne, 28s. 6d.

J. Hume's Circular of Aug. 11 will be sent on receipt of six stamps. Subscription 5s. per annum.

Mr. Hume having returned from a tour of inspection of mines, is in a position to recommend a few mines of great merit, and which, being now at low prices, must have a great rise shortly.

West Vor.—This is a mine of great promise, and will, doubtless, prove one of the prices of the district.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER,
2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Mr. Thomas has selected a few mines, both dividend and speculative (some with limited liability), that he considers should be purchased at present rates. The list forwarded post free for six stamps.

Mr. Thomas has FOR SALE 50 shares in the Havan Mine Company (Limited), £5 paid, at £3 2s. 6d. per share; also, 100 shares in the Cwmymlog Mine Company (Limited), £5 paid, at 25s. per share. Business in market shares, at market rates.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE:—

25 Chiverton Valley, £3. 5 Clifford, £31½. 25 St. Just Consols (fully paid), 10s.

25 North Shepherds, £23½. 100 Trumpet United, 9d. 10 Wentworth Con., £11½

10 Great Laxey. 100 West Trevelyan, 8d. 50 Wheal Crebor, 42s.

50 North Miners, 4s. 3d. 5 Vigna & Clogau, £28½. 10 Central Miners, 30s.

50 North Downs, 29s. 50 Treweatha, 12s. 6d. 15 Bedol-Aur.

5 Cook's Kitchen, £10½. 50 Vale of Towry, 7s. 50 Great Devon & Bedford,

30 Quebrada, £4½. 50 East Grenville, £23½. 37s.

25 East Vor, £27½. 5 Mineral Bottom, £2½.

25 North Devon, £23½.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered into their names previous to payment. Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. F. W. MANSELL, MINING SHAREBROKER,
75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (ESTABLISHED ELEVEN YEARS.)

TRANSACTIONS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING SHARES AND OTHER SECURITIES at lowest prices, net or on commission, but not being DEALERS only execute orders confined to them.

Telegraphic messages to buy or sell shares of every description promptly executed for immediate cash, or the forthcoming settlements.

Commission, 1¼ per cent. on all transactions.

Aug. 12, 1864. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. EDWARD KING has REMOVED to No. 1, WINCHESTER BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. E. TREGILGAS, MINE AGENT, MOLD, FLINTSHIRE,
can advise capitalists, especially in this locality, after 30 years' experience among the Welsh mines.

ISAAC FRANCIS, NANT, WREXHAM, a dresser of 30 years' experience, is OPEN to INSPECT ANY DRESSING PLACE on moderate terms.

Mr. Francis can introduce PLANS of IMPROVEMENTS that will SAVE THIRTY PER CENT. COST in certain departments of any dressing floors.

WHEAL CURTIS.—TWENTY SHARES FOR SALE.
Any reasonable offer will be accepted.—Address, "H. D.," 16, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's, London, E.C.

WHEAL CARADON MINE.—SHARES in this promising MINE FOR SALE, all calls paid up.—Apply by letter to "Box 216," Post-office, Bristol.

NORTH DEVON SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—FOR SALE, TWENTY FULLY PAID-UP SHARES, at 47s. 6d. each.—Apply to "A. N.," 10, Chichester-place, Wandsworth-road.

MINING CAPTAIN WANTED, for a COPPER MINE in the SOUTH-WEST of IRELAND, competent to undertake the entire management, keep the mine accounts, &c.—Applicants, with testimonials, and stating terms, &c., to be addressed to "H.," 22, Nassau-street, Dublin.—August 9, 1864.

WANTED, by the NORTH STAFFORD RAILWAY COMPANY, a RESIDENT ENGINEER, to TAKE the GENERAL CHARGE of the LOCOMOTIVE and CARRIAGE and WAGON DEPARTMENTS, and of the MAINTENANCE of the WAY and WORKS. Salary, £500 per annum.—Applications, with references, to be addressed to the secretary, at Stoke-upon-Trent, on or before the 5th September. J. SAMUDA, Sec.

WANTED, TWO THOUSAND POUNDS, on good personal security, for two years, at 25 per cent.—For particulars, address "W. H. J.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.—July 27, 1864.

WANTED, the MINING JOURNAL for the years 1856, 1857, and 1860.—Apply by letter, stating price required, to "B. O.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

COLLIERY AND SLATE QUARRY.—LEASES WANTED.
Direct from landlord if possible. Must bear the strictest investigation.—Particulars to "Verax," the Crown Hotel, St. Martin's-court, St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT.—WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE, PREMISES with PLANT and MACHINERY, in a locality offering the greatest economy of labour and materials.—Address, with full particulars, to "H. M. F.," care of Messrs. Hammond and Nephew, 77, Cheap-side, E.C.

TO COAL OWNERS.—WANTED, a GOOD STRONG DERBYSHIRE COAL for the LONDON MARKET, on the London and North-Western Railway line.—Address, "T. M.," 141, Marylebone-road, London, N.W.

TO IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED,
by a respectable person, a SITUATION as MANAGER of IRONWORKS. He is fully competent to get up armour

Original Correspondence.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINE PATENTS.

SIR,—It is with reluctance I again ask you for space in your valuable Journal, to refute the several misstatements which have appeared lately in your paper in reference to coal-cutting machines, but trust, as the subject is one of much importance to the mining world, you will oblige me by inserting the following in your next Journal. In the first place, as to the letter signed "H. T. J.," in the Journal of July 23, the writer says he has carefully read the comments upon the case of Frith v. Ridley; if so there is no need for me to give any opinion on the agreement referred to, and I must respectfully decline to do so, as I am sure such a subject would not be interesting or useful to the public; and as the other part of the letter is merely the private opinion of the writer, I leave it as such, and pass on to the letter signed "Vindex," in the Journal of July 30. It is evident from this letter that "Vindex" is very anxious to have the opinion of "H. T. J." fully corroborated, and for this purpose gives a very intricate statement in figures, and I have no doubt that when "H. T. J." saw those figures he was much gratified with the able manner his friend "Vindex" confirmed his opinion, and this supposition is fully borne out by the able manner "H. T. J." has defended his friend "Vindex," in last week's Journal; but, unfortunately, he has fallen into the same error to that of his friend "Vindex," by not getting the dimensions of the elephant's trunk, which ought to have been 4½ inches diameter, instead of 5 inches, as stated in his letter; this slight alteration will naturally reduce the rubbing surface of the trunk from that stated by "H. T. J." But this is not the only error made by him in his friction question; he has omitted altogether to take into account the rubbing surface of the guide-bar of the original, or Hetton machine.

But this I will explain by-and-bye. I must now return to "H. T. J.'s" friend, "Vindex," and point out a few of the blunders and misstatements made by him. In the first place, I must inform "Vindex" that the trunk coal-cutter at Broomhill Colliery has a 7-inch diameter cylinder, instead of an 8-inch, as stated in his letter, and on which he has based his calculations for comparison of the two machines—the Broomhill machine and the Hetton machine; and another very serious blunder is made by "Vindex" in reference to the pressure used to drive the trunk machine. Instead of 40 lbs. per square inch, 25 lbs. ought to have been stated as the pressure at Broomhill; and, even at this low pressure, it will be shown that the Broomhill machine will be quite equal in power to that of the Hetton machine at 40 lbs. to the inch pressure, besides other advantages which I shall endeavour to point out; but, before doing so, I beg to remind your readers of the fact that I am equally as much interested in the Hetton machine as the Broomhill machine; and, as both machines were made under my absolute instructions, I trust this will be a sufficient guarantee for the correctness of my statements on this important subject.

DESCRIPTION OF MACHINES.—The Broomhill machine has a cylinder of 7 inches diameter and 12 inches stroke, and works at a pressure of 25 lbs. to the inch; diameter of trunk, 4½ inches. This machine is 3 feet 4 inches long, and in all other respects made to suit the seam of coal it works, and weighs about 1½ ton. The Hetton machine has a cylinder of 5 inches diameter and 12 inches stroke, and works at a pressure of about 40 lbs. to the inch. The length of this machine is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches; weight when first put to work, 13 cwt. I will now proceed to give a relative comparison of the two machines, and as to the consumption of power and the actual horse-power of each machine, in accordance with descriptions given above, and each machine making 90 double strokes per minute.

BROOMHILL MACHINE.—Diameter of cylinder, 7 in.; then, $38 \cdot 48 \text{ in.} \times 19 \cdot 62 \text{ in.} = 754 \cdot 6 \text{ cu. in.}$ area of back end of cylinder, and $24 \cdot 35 \text{ in.}$ area of trunk end of ditto, we have $58 \cdot 48 + 24 \cdot 35 = 82 \cdot 83 = 2 = 31 \cdot 4$, the true area acted upon by the power. By this we have $31 \cdot 4$ the area $\times 25$ the pressure $\times 180$ the rate per minute in feet = $141300 \div 33000 = 4 \cdot 27$ horse-power.

HETTON MACHINE.—Diameter of cylinder, 5 in.; and, by the same rule, we have $19 \cdot 62 \text{ in.}$ area of the back end of cylinder, and $17 \cdot 86 \text{ in.}$ area of front end. Then, $19 \cdot 62 + 17 \cdot 86 = 37 \cdot 48 = 2 = 18 \cdot 74$, the true area acted upon by the power. Whence we have $18 \cdot 74$ the area $\times 40$ the pressure $\times 110$ the rate per minute in feet = $134298 \div 33000 = 4 \cdot 08$ horse-power.

Now, it will be seen from the above that the two machines are nearly of the same power, in accordance with the difference of the respective pressures applied. We will now see what difference there is in the consumption of power by each machine. The capacity of the trunk engine cylinder, after deducting the trunk, is 754 cubic inches for each double stroke. Hence $754 \times 90 = 67860$ cubic inches per minute, at the pressure of 25 lbs. to the inch, or 1·66 atmospheres; we have thus $67860 \times 1 \cdot 66 = 11264760 \div 1728 = 65 \cdot 2$ cubic feet of air per minute, at the common pressure of the atmosphere consumed. In the Hetton machine, by the same rule as above, the capacity of the cylinder of this machine is 450 cubic inches for each double stroke. Hence $450 \times 90 = 40500$ per minute, at the pressure of 40 lbs. to the inch, or 2·66 atmospheres; then we have $40500 \times 2 \cdot 66 = 107730 \div 1728 = 62 \cdot 3$ cubic feet per minute, consumed at the common pressure of the atmosphere.

This shows a difference of 2·9 feet in the consumption of air in favour of the Hetton machine; but this is quite equalled by the extra power given by the Broomhill machine—that is, "25-horse power more; consequently, so far the two machines are pretty near equal. So far as regards the power consumed, I will now proceed and correct the misstatement made by your correspondent "H. T. J.," in last week's Journal, in reference to rubbing the surface of each machine; but beg to remark here that this question is of very little importance to either of the machines, and will in nowise affect the general working of them than any other ordinary engine similarly constructed; but as the question has been brought forward I will give its true answer in detail.

FIRST, THE TRUNK MACHINE.—Diameter of trunk, 4½ in.; so $4 \cdot 25 \times 3 \cdot 1416 = 13 \cdot 35 \times 12 = 160 \cdot 30 \text{ in.}$ rubbing surface.

SECOND, THE HETTON MACHINE.—Diameter of piston-rod, 1½ in.; so $1 \cdot 5 \times 3 \cdot 1416 = 4 \cdot 71 \times 12 = 56 \cdot 54 \text{ in.}$ The guide-bar is 2 in. square 12 in. long = 96 in., making together $152 \cdot 64 \text{ in.}$ as rubbing surface.

It will be seen from the above that in this, as well as in the consumption of power, the machines are nearly equal; but, in point of fact, the trunk machine has many advantages over that of the Hetton machine. First, the trunk machine is 2 ft. shorter than the Hetton machine. This is a very important advantage, as it enables the machine to be more easily taken round the sharp bends and turnings necessary in a colliery. Another advantage is that it is 2 or 3 cwt. lighter, consequently more easily taken from one part of the workings to the other. Another most important advantage in the trunk machine is the utilising of the power in bringing the pick back to make another blow; the power consumed to bring the pick back in the trunk machine for each blow is 435·05 cubic inches at the common pressure of the atmosphere; as thus $292 \cdot 2 \text{ in.} =$ the capacity of the cylinder at trunk end, then $292 \cdot 2 \times 1 \cdot 66 \text{ power} = 485 \cdot 05$, as above. But in the Hetton machine considerable more power is wasted in bringing the pick back, as for each blow there is consumed 626·69 cubic inches of air at the common pressure of the atmosphere; as thus $235 \cdot 6 \text{ in.}$ equal the capacity of the cylinder, then $235 \cdot 6 \times 2 \cdot 66 = 626 \cdot 69$ cubic inches at the common pressure of the atmosphere. This shows a saving of 141·64 cubic inches of air each stroke in the use of the trunk arrangement; and, again, the power applied to give the blow by the trunk machine is much greater than that of the Hetton machine, as showing thus—area of trunk cylinder $58 \cdot 4 = 38 \cdot 4 \times 25 \text{ power} = 960 \cdot 0$; here the trunk piston is actuated by a force equal to 960·0 lbs.; and the Hetton machine $19 \cdot 6 =$ area of cylinder then $19 \cdot 6 \times 40 \text{ power} = 784 \cdot 0$ lbs.; consequently, the trunk machine blow is actuated with a force equal to 176·0 lbs. more than that of the Hetton machine, and by this it is proved that the trunk machine arrangement has decided advantages over that of the ordinary cylinder arrangement. I trust the above facts will be useful to the numerous readers of your Journal. I should have had much pleasure in making a few remarks on the letter signed the "West Ardsley Company," in the Journal of last week, but fear I have already encroached on your valuable space.

Cud Beeston House, Beeston, Leeds, Aug. 10.

R. RIDLEY.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.

SIR,—Your correspondents, "H. T. J." and "Vindex," have shown conclusively that the "trunk engine" cannot be advantageously applied to coal-cutting machinery—that it is inferior to the original engine in every property material to the result, and, therefore, that its application to the purpose named was not a proper subject for a patent. The granting of this patent could only occur under allegations which would mislead and deceive the officers of the Crown, and, as is well known, a patent so obtained is void, and of no value to those who have acquired it.

The two points stated in the petition of Jones and Ridley, and upon which their claim for a patent entirely rests, and to which they are absolutely limited and bound, are—

1. The economy of air; and—2. The shortening of the machine.

Now, as to the second claim, it is obvious that it is not subject matter for a patent: there is no scale attached to the original patent, and any tyro in mechanics must see how numerous are the means of reducing the length of the machine, without affecting the principle, or interfering with its working qualities. This part of the patent would, therefore, have to be disclaimed by Messrs. Jones and Ridley before they could take proceedings for infringement, and their sole case would, therefore, depend upon claim No. 1—that is, "economy of air." I take "H. T. J.'s" measurements of the rubbing surface as being correct:—

Trunk engine.....	180 sup. inches.
West Ardsley machine.....	54 "

Increase..... 126 sup. in., or $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1.

This increased friction surface must be constantly and well greased. The work is done in an atmosphere highly charged with floating particles of coal dust, producing even in the smallest piston-rod engines a tendency to clog. The increase of surface at these parts is a positive deterioration of the machine; the clogging resistance on the gland augmenting in a greater ratio than the increase of surface, but the following figures may elucidate the results:—

	Double	Speed.
Trunk engine.....	180 x 24 x 90 = 388,800 in. rubbing surface per minute.	
West Ardsley engine ..	54 x 24 x 90 = 116,640 "	

Excess..... 272,160
Which is exactly $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1, or in other words an increase of 233½ per cent.

In dealing with compressed air as a motive-power, its costs may be taken as twice that of steam. The West Ardsley machine cannot be supplied with air sufficient to work it with less steam-power than five horses, at a cost of 1½d. for every ton of coal which it is capable of cutting. I, therefore, estimate the power consumed by the trunk engine equivalent to the whole power of a fifteen-horse steam-engine, at a cost of 3d. or 3½d. per ton upon the maximum quantity of coal to be cut, so that the relative cost stands thus—

By trunk engine (Ridley and Jones's patent).....	3½d.
West Ardsley machine.....	1½d.

Excess of cost..... 2d. per ton.
Barnsley, Aug. 10.

MINING IN PEMBROKESHIRE.

SIR,—Can I pride myself," asks Mr. Parkinson, "on being the first to name to you the probable successful mining in Pembrokeshire for metallic ore?" In reply, will you permit me to state that the Llanfarnach Mines, which are in Pembrokeshire, about midway between Cardigan and the Narberth-road Station, on the South Wales Railway, was for many years quoted in your columns, and is now successfully worked? In the neighbourhood of Newport, too, and other parts of the county, trials have been made for lead and copper with varying success; and at St. David's we have it on tradition that gold was found in large quantities, but under some restrictions enforced by the State, the owners of property were not permitted to work it. We are also assured that the Precelly range of mountains are auriferous, and would produce gold in larger quantities than Dolgelly. Some years ago I referred to these facts in your columns. I think I have said enough to show Mr. Parkinson that he was not the first to call attention to metallic mining in Pembrokeshire. Still, that county is comparatively unknown, and would repay a very close inspection. There are few places where a mining tourist, fully up to his work, could more profitably spend three or four weeks in the search for minerals. He must, however, take pains thoroughly to understand the rocks—geologically and mineralogically—and with the coloured maps of the Geological Survey, and De la Beche's excellent and trustworthy memoir in his hands, he would avoid mistakes which under other circumstances are unavoidable. He would certainly be preserved from such errors as Mr. Parkinson makes when he says that the "extension railway bill obtained to meet (!) at Whitland Station" will prove highly beneficial to the Fronlwyd mines for the transit of ore to the market. Now, Fronlwyd is about midway between Cardigan and Whitland, according to Mr. Parkinson, and at this moment there is no railway in contemplation through that district. A railway from Newcastle-Emlyn to Narberth was contemplated last year by a company on the verge of bankruptcy, having spent half-a-million in making nineteen miles of railway. That scheme fell to the ground, never, in all probability, to be reneited, as the country itself is impracticable, and without sufficient population to pay a dividend on a tenth of the capital required to make the line. Mr. Parkinson evidently refers to an extension of the Pembroke and Tenby line, from Tenby to Whitland, for which an Act has just been obtained, but that will be of no earthly use to the Fronlwyd mines, because Fronlwyd is ten miles north of Whitland, the terminus of the Whitland and Tenby line, which runs to the south-west, through Narberth to Tenby. In fact, its nearest approach to the Fronlwyd mines is its terminus at Whitland, ten miles from the mines, according to Mr. Parkinson's own showing.

Curmarthen, Aug. 8.

WINDING-UP MINES.

SIR,—That a compulsory winding-up of a mining company will necessarily give dissatisfaction to the defaulting contributories is to be expected, but this class of persons will do well to remember that the Legislature looks to the interests of mining creditors rather than of defaulting shareholders, for reasons satisfactory to all but shareholders. Persons who engage in mining speculations with a view to the market instead of legitimate mining, of course are very ready to cry out when the bubble bursts and payment of their calls is enforced, and hence your correspondents' complaints about Wheal Neptune, in which the sole question was whether a nominee of the shareholders, or a nominee of the creditors, should be the liquidator of the company; in other words, whether the winding-up should be voluntary or under the supervision of the Court; and the Vice-Warden decided, for the sake of unpaid creditors, that the latter course should be adopted, and his decision had the entire approval of the Lords Justices on the ill-advised appeal made to them by the proposed voluntary liquidator, who was promoter, solicitor, petitioner, voluntary liquidator, and appellant. The fact, if true, that he undertook the duty of voluntary liquidator gratuitously is sufficiently intelligible to men of business. Without further reference to this case, it is very evident that if an insolvent company may appoint their own nominee as liquidator, and so exclude the interference of a court of justice, they hold their cards in their own hands, and may pay the creditors or not at their own convenience. The allegation that the expenses of a voluntary liquidation are less than those of the Court may or may not be true as applied to the Court of Chancery; but, if the winding-up is intended to be honestly carried out, it is evidently untrue as applied to the Vice-Warden's Court. It must be remembered that a voluntary liquidator cannot compel payment of any call he may make, except by making special applications to the Court whenever its aid is required, re-opening all questions on every application, whereas one simple order of the Court under a compulsory winding-up may be immediately and inexpensively enforced against all defaulters in arrears; in truth, a voluntary liquidator has no effectual machinery to compel payment of calls from debtors.

Companies who are subjected to the process of winding-up are usually composed of a large number of shareholders, some solvent, some insolvent; others dead and represented by executors, and in many instances not represented at all; and, perhaps, a majority of the contributories are possessed only of doubtful assets; and if it is supposed that a partnership of this kind can scrutinise their liabilities, enforce payment of arrears from defaulters subject to their appeals to the Lords Justices, pay their creditors, and, finally, adjust the partnership accounts between the members of the company, so that all who have overpaid shall be reimbursed—in short, that a company can be "wound-up" in a very short period, the explanation betrays entire ignorance of such matters.

It must be remembered that companies composed principally of solvent partners are not in question. They meet and pay their debts, and require no winding-up apparatus; but it is the unsuccessful mine which comes under the rod of a compulsory winding-up; and when, as it frequently occurs, half the contributories are men of narrow means, and, having to pay for others who have become bankrupt and insolvent, can only pay by instalments, men of business and sense will understand how delays must necessarily occur in a winding-up of any kind; but the same causes of delay which affect a compulsory winding-up would doubly exist to retard the course of a voluntary winding-up.

I may add, from personal experience, that the duties of the Vice-Warden's Court in dealing with some 45 winding-up cases under the Companies Act, 1862, now in different stages before the Court, are most laborious; the most intricate and difficult questions of law continually arise, and the manner in which they have been disposed of is evidenced by the fact that

there have only been two appeals to the Lords Justices since the Act came into operation, both of which have been dismissed with costs.

Truro, Aug. 10.

A SOLICITOR.

THE THREE WAYS OF WINDING-UP A PUBLIC COMPANY.

SIR,—The proceedings in the winding-up of Old Wheal Neptune afford the data for much reflection in connection with public companies; for, although in this instance the Vice-Warden has undoubtedly acted with strict impartiality as between creditors and contributories, it may not always happen that the motives of parties are so transparent as to permit of a judge tempering his decision upon them. That Mr. Pulbrook was wrong in his interpretation of the law is apparent from the unequivocal decision of the Lords Justices, and an opposite decision would have been open to the grave evils. The Lords Justices have decided that where a company is being, or about to be, voluntarily wound-up, the Court may, upon a petition for a compulsory winding-up, order the voluntary winding-up to continue under the supervision of the Court; may remove the liquidators appointed by the company, and appoint others interested alike in the creditors and contributories; and generally (to use the words of sect. 147 of the Act) may direct the winding-up to be conducted "upon such terms, and subject to such conditions, as the Court thinks just." So long as the Lords Justices are of this opinion, it will matter little whether Mr. Pulbrook attempts "to usurp the place of the Vice-Warden" or not, and until an opposite decision is obtained, the public will have little to dread as to expensive winding-up, nor need creditors fear being molested of their rights, either by shareholders or promoters. The effect of an opposite decision by the Lords Justices would have placed public companies (or at least all unsuccessful ones) in the hands of promoters; because, as the promoters and their friends have at all times the most powerful voice in the company, the system would have become general of appointing, as was done in Old Wheal Neptune, promoters' nominees to the office of liquidators, and defying the Court to remove them. The Act gives the fullest power to remove a liquidator upon cause being shown for his removal, and the general bearing of the case may have made it apparent to the Vice-Warden, that a special argument, to show cause for Mr. Pulbrook's removal was unnecessary, and yet not have prevented him from making the order complained of.

Aug. 8.

A CORNISH SOLICITOR.

WHEAL NEPTUNE, AND WINDING-UP.

SIR,—I think the decision in the Neptune matter is so opposed to all justice, that the utmost publicity should be given to the facts of the case, that other companies, unfortunately placed in the position of being compelled to wind-up, may take the necessary precautions to do so as cheaply as possible. In September of last year Mr. Pulbrook served the necessary notice on the company to pay his debt, or be wound-up; at that time a considerable amount of capital was expected to be thrown into the concern—promoters' representations to that effect were made to him, and he did not press his claim. Unfortunately, the negotiations fell through, and a meeting was called in the middle of February to wind-up the company. At this meeting shareholders attended representing upwards of 3500 shares, or one-half of the company (not 200, as stated in your article); but there not being a sufficient number of shareholders present to form a quorum, nothing could be done. It appeared that at this time two executions were being expected to be put in on the company's property, and Mr. Pulbrook stated that being the only person who could wind-up the company, he should present a petition for that purpose, that all the creditors might fare alike. At that meeting a letter was read from Messrs. Harvey and Co., that they must be paid or they would wind-up the company; and they further arrogantly stated they would not agree to any voluntary winding-up.

Mr. Pulbrook presented his petition on Feb. 19, and a day or two afterwards served injunctions restraining the executions from being put in on the company's property. The petition was heard on March 1, at Exeter, and from the report which appears in the Journal it seems Mr. Pulbrook appeared in person. Mr. Tindell for the company, Mr. Marnack for Messrs. Harvey, and Mr. Harris, a director, in person. On the representation of Mr. Harris, that the before-named meeting was not attended by a sufficient number of shareholders, and that he would call another meeting, when he thought the shareholders would raise sufficient money to pay the debts without incurring the expense of winding-up, the Vice-Warden adjourned Mr. Pulbrook's petition till May 1. Immediately this was done, I believe, Messrs. Benham and Tindell applied to the various parties for their consent to borrow a sum of 2000, to pay the poor men at the mine, who the captain reported were in a starving condition. Everyone consented to this except Messrs. Hodge, Hoekin, and Marnack, on the part of Messrs. Harvey and Co. Consequently it could not be carried out. Negotiations were then entered into with Mr. White, who agreed to advance 10000, to pay the company's debts; these amounted to 11500, the creditors representing the excess being willing to wait until the estate would be realised. A meeting was then called by the directors, to pass resolutions to wind-up voluntarily, and I am informed that these resolutions were framed for the purpose of satisfying the creditors that the money proposed to be borrowed was only to be applied in liquidation of the debts, as after a winding-up no further liabilities could be incurred. In the face of this, and without making enquiry of anyone, Messrs. Hodge, Hoekin, and Marnack, the day before the meeting, put a petition on the file to wind-up the company. At the meeting it was stated that nothing could be done in pursuance of the resolutions until they were sanctioned by the Vice-Warden, and Mr. Pulbrook said he would ask that the winding-up should take place under the supervision of the Court.

The Chairman (Mr. Harris) stated the money was only borrowed for the purpose of paying Messrs. Michell, Harvey, and other Cornish creditors, and Mr. White was asked to send them a cheque on the following day for the amount of their respective claims, but having then received notice of the filing of Messrs. Harvey's petition, he could not do so, his solicitor having advised him that he would not have the proper security for his money that he should have. A shareholder at that meeting enquired the necessity of two liquidators, when Mr. Pulbrook stated that he did not desire to become a liquidator, but the company had pressed the office on him, as he was acquainted with the affairs of the company; moreover, he agreed at the meeting to act gratuitously. Mr. White, the other liquidator, was, I believe, quite independent of and unknown to every shareholder in the company. The hearing of Mr. Pulbrook's petition and that of Messrs. Harvey came on together, and a report appeared in the Journal. By that it appeared that Mr. Pulbrook asked very urgently for an order to wind-up under supervision, which Messrs. Harvey strongly opposed, and asked for a compulsory one. The Vice-Warden reserved his judgment, and afterwards makes an order as Mr. Pulbrook asked for—to wind-up under supervision, but makes it in Messrs. Harvey's petition, who did not want it, and dismisses Mr. Pulbrook's without costs. At the same time Mr. Pulbrook from the position of joint liquidator and appoints Mr. Folkinghorne. Of this Mr. Folkinghorne jointly connected with the company appears to know anything about, except that both he and his solicitors, Messrs. Hodge, Hoekin, and Marnack, appear to treat Mr. White as nobody. The largest creditor has been written to that Mr. Folkinghorne is appointed liquidator.

I shall not make any comments on the proceedings, but simply record them, leaving your readers to draw their own conclusions on the matter.

A SHAREHOLDER.

THE FORMATION OF GRANITE.

SIR,—Mr. Ennor refuses, then, to discuss the formation of granite with me, under the pretence that while he is writing a series of letters he cannot wait to answer any objection arising from them. Now, it so happens that the question between us was suggested by Mr. Ennor in a letter before he commenced the series he refers to. The only conclusion your readers can arrive at is that Mr. Ennor is afraid to enter upon the discussion, after all his idle brag. He has yet to learn that mere assertions does not make an argument in a controversy on mineralogy. If I were mean enough, I could hit him with his own coarse weapons until he roared justly. But why descend to personalities? One word as to the consistency of Mr. Ennor, and I have done. Mr. Ennor boasts that he never reads the works of scientific men, and yet he tells us, with a chuckle of delight, Murchison, Percy, and Tennant are changing their views on the formation of granite. How does he know? His notions about these eminent men are probably like his notions about the formation of granite and mineral lodes, derived by a sort of second sight, with which Mr. Ennor is specially endowed by his Maker.—Blaenporth.

JOHN JONES.

THE FORMATION OF GRANITE.

SIR,—It is with pleasure, as a Practical, I notice the controversy now going on between Mr. J. Jones and Mr. N. Ennor relative to the "formation of granite." I am sure everyone will watch with much interest their letters, as they may be the means of bringing before the mining community the opinions of both classes of men—the Theoretical and Practical, and from which we may hope to arrive at some definite conclusion.

I have had many years' practical experience in mining in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and on the Continent, and should like to know from Mr. J. Jones what he sees in "the internal structure of granite" to confirm him in his igneous belief? Although a close observer of the fossils of Nature, still my practice never led me to suppose for a moment that any portion of the earth I ever laboured in was (granite included) volcanic. How could it be possible for granite ever to have been in a state of fusion, and for its constituent parts not to have amalgamated? The theory seems more incredible, from the fact that had granite ever been in a state of fusion and left gradually to cool, instead of finding one crystal crystallising around the other the quartz and the felspar would have been entirely separated, forming distinct layers; and, again, had the mass when in a state of fusion been kept until cool in an agitated state, the quartz would have blended with the felspar, forming a massive glass, sprinkled with mica. I trust that in proving "granite to be nothing more than crystallised clay-slate" that Mr. J. Jones will explain the cause of the absence of alumina in the one and the abundance of it in the other. I think that the specimen of Mr. N. Ennor's which Mr. J. Jones alludes to is quite as important as the question at issue: one is, as far as I can understand from Mr. J. Jones's letter, as "inscrutable" as the other; for many there are who maintain the igneous origin of lodes, which is to any reasoning practical man as ridiculous as that granite was ever in a state of fusion. The very able remarks made by Dr. Percy on the specific gravity of quartz is sufficient to establish the

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MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

THE WELSH GOLD MINING COMPANY have this week received 81 cwt. 15 lbs. 15 grs. of gold from 91 tons 19 cwt. 2 grs. of quartz.

GOLD IN WALES.—At CASTELL CARN DOCHAN last week 5 cwt. 12 dwts. of gold was obtained from 20 cwt. of lead and alloy, 5 cwt. of which was hand-washed. This makes a total of nearly 25 cwt. from 2 1/4 tons. At the WELSH GOLD (Berthill) it is said that 65 cwt. of gold was obtained from 44 cwt. of quartz, and about 2 cubic yards gave about 7 lbs. of gold. At the PRINCE OF WALES MINE (Hafod-y-Morfa) a further discovery has been made. The OLD CLOUGH COFFER MINE mineral is said to yield 1 oz. of gold to the ton.

BOSCHAN MINE.—The returns of tin ore this past month will realise upwards of 1000l. The 66 and 78 fm. levels east, on Rowe's lode, have been opening good tin ground. They expect to intersect the above lode in the 90, on Guide, this month. The new engine and shaft, sinking on Rowe's lode, to reach the productive tin ground, is sunk from surface about 7 fms.; ground very favourable for sinking.

CROWAN MINING DISTRICT.—The Crowan mines are progressing most satisfactorily, and seem likely to command a very great amount of attention before long. At the CREWEN and ABRAHAM mines progress is being made in erecting buildings and machinery which is truly astonishing, and in a very short time the engines will be ready. The manner in which these works have been carried on reflects the greatest credit on those under whose management they have been. At CLOWANCE WOOD considerable progress is being made in erecting the engine, so that in a short time this, as well as those of Crewen and Abraham, will be in full work. At CROWAN CONSOLS there has not been quite so much doing lately, but within the last few days we understand that preparations have been made to fork the mine to the 30, when good returns may be expected. In WHEAL CURTIS a great improvement has taken place, and this mine is opening out well. At Square's shaft the lode is looking much better, and producing more ore, and in the cross-cut with the lode will probably have been cut before this is in print. Some years since the Crowan district was one of the best in Cornwall, and the returns from Crewen and Abraham, Oatfield, Trenoweth, Blinner Downs, Wheal Sarah, Wheal Julia, Wheal Strawberry, Old Wheal Curtis, and others, exceeded those of almost any other district. Of the absolute profits it is not easy to give an approximate idea, but the returns of copper ore amount in value to millions sterling, and this at a time when mining was carried on without the aid of many of the appliances now in use for lessening labour. At the time when the Crewen and Abraham Mines were last worked the price of tin was so low that it would not pay for returning, and large quantities of that metal were discovered and left in the workings, all of which will now be a source of profit. There is probably no group of mines in the county which will better reward those who may invest in them than the above, and capitalists would do well to turn their attention to that one.

HAFOD MEREDYTH GOLD AND SILVER MINE (near Dolgelly, between the Castell Carn Dochan and Clogau Gold Mines).—Three very nice lodes run through this property, and a quantity of east and west lodes, which consists mostly of gossan, quartz, and lead, in small encrusted pieces, or nuggets, which were assayed by Dr. Muspratt, and other chemists who rank high in the chemical world, and the mass yielded 12 ozs. of silver and 15 dwts. of gold to the ton of stuff in the lode, about 2 fms. from surface, in an open cutting.

HALLENBEAGLE.—In last week's Journal it is stated that Capt. Chas. Thomas had inspected this mine, and his report contradicted the statements lately circulated as to its value. There are some people who have their doubts if Capt. Thomas ever saw the lodes in the bottom level; but facts are stubborn things, and it is a fact that there have been broken, within six weeks, about 200 tons of ore in this one level; and it is also a fact that 164 tons have been put up and sampled this one (Wednesday), which will average 100 lbs. per ton. The mine, leaving out 40 tons, cannot be very poor one that produces 200 tons of ore in six weeks from one level; and I am astonished that such an authority as Capt. C. Thomas could have given an unfavourable report of the mine; but let any impartial practical miner inspect it, and, if he is honest, I am confident he will confirm the report the agents have given. The next sampling will exceed the present by many tons.

WHEAL CURTIS is opening up beyond anything which could have been expected in so short a time, and promises before long to be a rich and leading mine in the county. The Dumping lode, from which such considerable returns have been made on the western side of the lode, is opening up quite as well on the eastern side, where it is in whole ground for hundreds of fathoms in length, and the ground being easy for driving and sinking, the returns will be greatly increased by slight improvements in the character of the lode. The lode of Wheal Curtis are parallel to those of the rich Crewen and Abraham Mines, and wherever opened on have been found productive of mineral. When worked by Capt. Teague more than 10,000l. worth of ore was raised in four years from the Curtis lode, at a depth of about 40 fms., and his opinion of the mine was so great that he worked it single-handed, and is said to have purchased a few shares which he had sold, shortly before his death, at a price equal to 1,000,000l. for the entire mine. There is probably no copper mine in the western division of the county which is in such a satisfactory position from the outlay of so small an amount of money. The success of Wheal Curtis, together with the energy displayed in the reactivation of Crewen and Abraham, and also of CLOWANCE WOOD, where the erection of the machinery is progressing most satisfactorily, will do much to bring the Crowan district very prominently into notice.

AT NORTH WHEAL METAL they have discovered another very large lode, south of the main lode; it is 5 ft. wide only 10 ft. from surface. A prettier lode at the depth could not be seen. This will be of great importance to the mine.

THE MINERS' ADVANCE AND TIN SMELTING COMPANY (Limited).—First capital 250,000l., with power to increase. A company under this title is now being registered, and will shortly issue their prospectus, explanatory of its nature and objects, from which may be expected a remedy for the long-existing evils so complained of in the tin trade. The works and management will be in Cornwall, with direction and office of reference in London.

GREAT WESTERN SULPHUR, COPPER, AND BLENDE MINING COMPANY.—A company is in course of formation to work those celebrated mines hitherto known as Jubilee, in the parish of Lower St. Columb, and county of Cornwall, with ample capital, under the Limited Liability Act. Management in London, with a very influential direction.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—The deputation which visited this sett last week have reported in confirmation of all the favourable statements made by the managers from time to time as to the satisfactory manner in which the work has been accomplished, and the workings are now being carried on. In less than six months—not a trial having been previously made—they have opened upon six lodes, five of them running east and west, and as far as can be seen, the same direction and underlie as the lodes now so rich in West Chiverton. They are large and strong lodes, often from 8 to 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, flookan, gossan, and, presenting spots of lead, and all the elements of fine lead-bearing lodes. In cutting an adit on the north part of the sett, and which they have driven 60 fms. underground, they have gone for the last 20 fms. on a previously unknown lode of great promise, about 4 ft. wide, yielding tons of lead, mixed with copper, and in every way likely to be very valuable. In addition to the work done on the lodes at the adit, they have built a carpenter's shop, opened an excellent quarry, raised a considerable quantity of stone, and are now beginning to build a smith's shop. We may say, therefore, that whether we look at the work actually done, or at the prospects of the mine, the adventurers are very fortunate.

NEW WENDRON CONSOLS.—The discovery at this mine is considered in the neighbourhood to be of a permanent character, such as will result in dividends. The shaft has been set by contract to sink by nine men, 10 fms., for 180l., so as to get it down with the greatest dispatch. The lode at the shaft is improving, and may be valued at 60l. per length of shaft. When a sufficient depth is attained for a 24 fathom level they will be in a position to give good profits from the returns.

SANTA BARBARA GOLD MINE.—This property is progressing steadily and satisfactorily. The returns of gold for June amounted to 1611 ounces, being an increase of 882 ounces as compared with the returns of April. The yield is 3-854 ounces per ton, while the present yield of the St. John del Rey ore is 3-723 ounces per ton.

CORNUBIA (Tin).—You were kind enough to insert my letter in reference to this mine in the Journal of July 23, when I promised some further particulars in my next, which I now beg to fulfil. I should have written before, but in my last letter I stated that from 3 to 4 tons of tin had been raised per month, and knowing that no increase of hands had been employed, I thought I had better wait until the tin that had been put in the month be returned, which was done last Friday; and I am glad to find that I was below the mark in stating from 3 to 4 tons, as the tin sold was upwards of 5 tons. This must be very satisfactory to the old shareholders, as well as to those who have taken an interest in the new company. I explained in my last my views how the mine should be worked to pay cost and leave good profits. Well, I have no reason to alter my opinion, but can now write with some degree of confidence regarding it, having known the mine for 25 years, and living within half a mile of it. I stated in my last that only one level, in virgin ground, and raising from 3 to 4 tons of tin per month, but now it must be from 4 to 5 tons per month; that if the mine were sunk three levels deeper to the 100 it would pay, and leave good profits. This is clear to any practical tin miner. In the last working the mine was sunk to the 60, and in this working they have cleared up the old mine and sunk 10 fms., so that the mine is now 70 fms. from surface, and the last workers, of course, took away all the best tin ground, and now what they ought to do, and what I for one should like to see, is to sink deeper. Why, suppose that Cornubia was down to the 100, it would then be a shallow mine, and from the appearances of the several lodes, it would indicate that immense quantities of tin would be found below the 100, for some excellent work for tin is now being raised in the back of the 70, the deepest level. The lodes are large and masterly, and the mine in a first-class tin district. I believe should Cornubia be carried out in a good miner-like manner, it would be a great addition to the district. I give this as my independent opinion, having no connection with the party whatever, nor do I know them, nor should I have given any opinion in reference to the mine had I not known it well.—THOMAS PARKYN: Royalton Mines, Aug. 11.

ANGLO-PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION.—The labours of Captain George Peacock, whose name has been alike favourably known to the merchants of London and to the inhabitants of the South American Republics on the Pacific coast during the quarter of a century which has elapsed since, under his command, the first steam-ships that ever passed through the Straits of Magellan, are about to be recognised by presenting him with a public testimonial. Mr. Richard Heatley (Heatley, Cowan, and Co.), of Great St. Helen's, has undertaken the office of treasurer, and Senator Don Manuel de la Quintana the honorary secretaryship, a powerful committee having been organised to carry out the object in view. The effect of opening up a steam communication with Chili, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and New Granada, has been most gratifying, and the committee express the hope that they may be enabled to present Capt. Peacock with a testimonial worthy of his acceptance.

OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE MINING COMPANY.—Notice has been given by Messrs. Hodge, Hookin, and Marrack that application will be made to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, on Aug. 17 (or when convenient to the Court), that the affairs of the company may be wound-up compulsorily under the direction of the said Court, in pursuance of the Companies Act, 1863, or that an additional liquidator may be appointed to act in conjunction with William Joseph White and William Polkinghorne, the present liquidators of the said company, or that the said William Joseph White may be discharged from the office of liquidator. The Court will also, at the same time, be moved for liberty to sell the plant and machinery belonging to the company by private contract or public auction, as may be most expedient.

The Vice-Chancellor Stuart has appointed Mr. G. A. Cape, of Adelaide-place, London-bridge, liquidator of the East Dyffryn Lead and Copper Mining Company, and the Snowbrook Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), which were ordered to be wound-up under the supervision of the Court. A. A. Cape has appointed Mr. A. Fairbrook, of 81, Threadneedle-street, London, to be his agent in the affairs of the winding-up.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, AUGUST 12, 1864.

COPPER.				SILVER.			
Best selected...	per ton	£	s. d.	Best selected...	per ton	£	s. d.
Tough cake...	99	0	0-101 0 0	Sheets...	11d.	—	—
Tin...	96	0	0-98 0 0	Wire...	10 1/2d.	—	—
Old (Exchange)...	91	0	0-98 0 0	Tubes...	11 1/2d.	—	—
Burra Burra...	101	0	0-—	FOREIGN STEEL.			
Copper wire...	0	1 1/2	—	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)...	16	0-15 16 0	—
Sheeting & bolts...	101	0	0-102 0 0	Do (hammered)...	16	0-18 0 0	—
Bottoms...	112	0	0-—	Ditto in faggots...	17	0-18 0 0	—
Old (Exchange)...	91	0	0-—	English, Spring...	19	0-23 0 0	—
IRON.				Bessemer's, Engineers' Tool...	44	0-—	—
Bars Welsh, in London...	7 1/2	0-8 0 0	—	Do Spindle...	30	0-—	—
Do, to arrive...	7 1/2	0-—	—	QUICKSILVER (per bottle)...	8	0 0 nom.	—
Mail rods...	9 10	0-—	—	SILVER.			
Do, Stafford, in London...	9 10	0-—	—	Foreign...	23 1/2	0-—	—
Bars ditto...	9 10	0-—	—	To arrive...	24	0-—	—
Hoops ditto...	10 10	0-—	—	ZINC.			
Sheets, single...	11 10	0-—	—	In sheets...	28	0 0-—	—
Fig No. 1, in Wales...	4 10	0-—	—	TIN.			
Refined metal, ditto...	4 0	0-5 0 0	—	English, blocks...	104	0 0-—	—
Bars, common, ditto...	7	0-—	—	Ditto, Bars (in barrels)...	105	0 0-—	—
Do, merch., Tyne or Tees...	6 5	0-8 10 0	—	Ditto, Refined...	109	0 0-—	—
Ditto, railway, in Wales...	7 0	0-7 10 0	—	Banca...	104	10 0-—	—
Ditto Swed. in London...	12	0-12 5 0	—	Straits...	109	10 0-—	—
To arrive...	12	0-—	—	TIN-PLATES.			
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde...	2 1/2	0-3 2 6	—	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1	8 0-1 11 0	—
Ditto, f.o.b. Tyne or Tees...	2 1/2	0-2 15 0	—	IX Ditto 1st quality...	1	14 0-1 17 0	—
Ditto, f.o.b. ditto...	2 1/2	0-—	—	IC Ditto 2d quality...	1	6 0-1 8 0	—
Railway chairs...	8 10	0-5 15 0	—	IX Ditto 3d quality...	1	13 0-1 14 0	—
Do spikes...	11	0-12 0 0	—	IC Coke...	1	3 0-1 5 0	—
LEAD.				IX Ditto...	1	9 0-1 11 0	—
English Pig, ordy. soft...	20	5 0-20 10 0	—	Canada plates...	1	10 10 0-—	—
Ditto (WB)...	22	10 0-—	—	In London; 20s. less at the works.	—	—	—
Ditto sheet...	21	15 0-—	—	Yellow Metal Sheathing, p. lb. 8 1/2d.	—	—	—
Ditto red lead...	22	0-—	—	Sheets...	p. lb. 8 1/2d.	—	—
Ditto white...	26	0-28 5 0	—	Indian Charcoal Figs...	7	0 0-7 10 0	—
Ditto patent shot...	23	0-—	—	In London...	—	—	—
Spanish...	20	0-30 5 0	—	* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.			

REMARKS.—The stringency of the Money Market has exercised an unfavourable influence over metals. Not only has the demand slackened, but prices have been thereby affected, and the general appearance of our market has altogether changed. Operations of a speculative character have for a time ceased. Consumers buy only for immediate requirements. Shipments are becoming daily more restricted, and business again flows into more regular and legitimate channels. Now that difficulties ensue in obtaining credits, there may arise a pressure of sales both from first and second hands; and should such be the case, there is every probability that a decline of no inconsiderable extent would soon take place; indeed, some forced sales have already commenced, and the future prospects of the market do now appear so obscure, that a very unsettled period seems to be fast approaching.

COPPER.—During the past week a decided downward tendency has been observable. Sellers are eager to realise, and buyers, on the other hand, disinclined to purchase, unless at rates very much below fixed prices. Manufactured has been sold at 4l. under smelters' rates, but buyers are loath to buy, even at this reduction. Orders are mostly limited, at 5l. to 7l. per ton below fixed rates, and some of these will run out of time shortly.

YELLOW METAL also quoted lower; the demand continues very limited. **IRON.**—Several parcels, especially Staffordshire kinds, have lately been offered below current quotations, but the foreign markets show no good returns to induce buyers to entertain such business. The price of Swedish bars has slightly given way, and for certain specifications 11l. 15s. to 12l. would be taken. Scotch pigs are easy in price, but as yet show no very serious decline in price; mixed numbers have been sold at 57s. 6d., but close rather better, at 58s., being now quoted for mixed numbers, g.m.b., f.o.b. in the Clyde.

LEAD.—In consequence of the very limited enquiry that has existed for some time past, prices have given way, and common English pig is now only worth 20l. 5s. to 20l. 10s. per ton. It is reported there are returned shipments on the way from America.

SILVER.—The variations in our market for the most part have been of an unimportant character. A greater disposition seems to prevail amongst holders to realise whenever an opportunity offers. The price is said to be much too high for exportation either to the East or West; and as stocks in London are very heavy, being over 12,000 tons, and arrivals are almost daily announced, prices ere long are not unlikely to be lower.

TIN.—English still comes forward sparingly, but foreign has arrived in large quantities, especially Straits, the value of which has receded, also a similar decline in Banca, the present value of both being about 104l. 10s.

TIN-PLATES.—Sales are limited; best brands of coke have undergone no alteration.

STEEL.—Swedish is still neglected; the reports from India are very discouraging.

QUICKSILVER.—In second-hands, obtainable about 8l. to 8l. 5s.

MIDDLESBRO', AUG. 11.—Our Iron Market during the past week has been depressed by the uncertainty in the Money Market, which has kept back orders. The price has not, however, much receded. To-day we close with buyers of warrants at 53s. three months; sellers, 3d. more. No. 1, g.m.b., 54s.; No. 3, ditto, 51s.

BIRMINGHAM, AUG. 12.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" reports a better feeling. Short orders only taken at present prices, and market not hurt by the rise in Bank rate. Present price—Marked bars, 8l. 10s.; hoops, 9l. 10s.; sheets (singles), 10l.; doubles, 11l. 10s.; ladders, 11l. 10s. at works. Mine and forged pigs from 3l. 5s. to 3l. 15s., according to make or known brands; North Staffordshire pigs, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 8s. Long weights delivered into this district; hematites, 3l. 10s. to 3l. 12s. 6d., delivered.

NEW YORK, JULY 20.—The market for domestic Coal is quiet, owing to the extreme prices asked. The arrivals are liberal, and the stock is increasing. Sales from yard at \$12 to \$14 per ton of 2000 lbs. Foreign is scarce, and in demand; sale of a cargo of Paisley Cross Canal, ex ship, \$17, cash. American Ingot Copper has been in fair demand, in part for export, but the market has been unsettled, and prices are lower, closing steady at 51c. to 53c. for Baltic and Lake. New Sheathing and Yellow Metal have been in improved request, and firmer; sales have been at 72c. for the former, and 52c. for the latter. Bolts and Brackets are quoted at 72c., cash. Pig-Iron has been only in limited demand since our last, but prices generally are supported. We quote American No. 1 at \$70, and Scotch ditto at \$80 to \$85. Bar remains firm, at \$205 to \$220 for Common, and \$220 to \$225 for refined English. Sweden (in gold) \$92 1/2. Other kinds are quiet, at full prices.

BOSTON, JULY 18.—In English Canal Coal there is nothing doing, and prices are nominally \$23 to \$25 per ton. In Sydney and Pictou there have been large sales at \$11 per ton. Anthracite has been in steady retail demand at \$15 per ton. The market for Pig-Iron is firm, and prices are higher. The sales of Scotch pig have been in small lots at \$82 to \$85 per ton, cash, and now firm at the latter rate. American pig is scarce, and the sales have been in small lots at \$72-50 to \$75 per ton, cash. Bar iron sustains very full prices, and has been in demand, in sales in small lots as wanted. In Russia sheet-iron nothing has been done.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the fresh ships numbered 57, of all kinds; the demand continued steady for the various descriptions of coal at the closing prices of last week. Best house coal, 18s. 3d. to 19s.; seconds, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; Hartley's, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 15s. per ton.—On Wednesday, 64 more ships arrived. All coals met with a fair business at fully last day's prices.—On Friday, 43 fresh ships reached market. The market was firm at previous quotations for all descriptions of coal. Hetton Wallsend, 19s.; Haswell Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 9d.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; East Hartlepool Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Braddyl's Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Hough Hall Wallsend, 17s. 3d.; Framwellgate Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Hasting's Hartley, 17s. 6d.; Holywell Main, 15s.; Butes's Tansfield, 13s.; 8 cargoes unsold; 40 ships at sea.

COAL AND IRON IN SCOTLAND.—At the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Mr. Wm. Moore, of Glasgow, read a paper "On the Principal Seams of Coal and Ironstone in the West of Scotland Coal Field." It stated that the valuable seams in the Glasgow coal field are situated in the counties of Lanark, Stirling, Dumfriesshire, Renfrew, and Linlithgow, and lie between the New Red Sandstone and the Hurlet coal. They are divided into upper and lower series of minerals. Those seams lying above the Garnkirk limestone of Garnkirk and Beldy form the upper series, and those lying under the Pooll and Cowling limestones form the lower series. All the principal seams of ironstone under the Pooll limestones are in the lower series. It is from the upper series that the coals have been taken for the supply of household, manufacturing, and iron-smelting purposes, during almost the whole history of the coal field, and the upper seams in this series are collectively known as the Glasgow and Monkland seams, extending over an area comprising about 37 square miles, more or less interrupted by faults. There are also several minor seams of coal in the upper series, which are, however, chiefly local, worked only in the immediate districts in which they are found. The main supply of ironstone for the use of the Scotch ironworks comes from the two Pooll ironstones, the two Garscadden blackband ironstones, and the Paisley ironstones. The paper proceeded to give a variety of details

with respect to the modes of working pursued in the different pits, and, in conclusion, presented the following statistics:—The whole Glasgow mineral district contains 1,250,000 tons of coal, 1,134,000 tons of ironstone, and 445,000 tons of limestone. The entire district contains about 260 collieries, which raised annually about 4,500,000 tons of coal, or nearly 77 per cent. of the whole produce of Scotland.

On one or two occasions we have remarked that depression and activity generally succeed each other in regular rotation in the MINING MARKET, and after a more than usually dull season we may fairly look for a little more than the usual excitement when the reaction fairly sets in. For some months past the absence of any great excitement, and also of general business in the market, has been unparalleled, but we are approaching the months of September and October, in which mining generally becomes active and exciting; and we may, therefore, not unreasonably hope for an improved state of things before long, and already many of those persons who have for years watched the cycle of events are picking up shares for a rise. Tin, since our last, has risen 2l. per ton, which has improved the prospects and the prices of one or two extensively worked tin mines. By the way, there is an impression abroad (created by some remarks of the Times, and copied into country papers, upon the tin trade) that at 60l. per ton tin mines cannot be remunerative to the shareholders; this, however, must not be applied generally, though we apprehend the price must seriously affect deep mines worked at heavy cost, and requiring to sell a large quantity of stuff monthly to meet it; but in young mines, with working costs under 1000l. a month, 20 to 30 tons of tin monthly will yield a good profit, even at the present price of 65l. per ton, though, of course, few shareholders will object to see it at its old price of 75l. to 80l.

East Grenville shares, soon after our last, rose to 6 1/2, and became in good demand, and leave off 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 584l. 16s., and a call of 2s. per share (600l.) was made. The agent's report stated that the 65 west had gone over a course of ore 20 1/2 fms. long, worth on an average 5 to 6 tons of ore per fm., producing 110 to 120 tons of ore. The rise above the 65 is up 2 fms., worth 7 tons per fm.; and supposing the ore holds up 5 fms., and also below the 65, 5 fms., this level will have opened up 1100 tons of ore. The present end was worth at the meeting 1 1/2 ton of copper ore per fm., and 15l. per fm. for tin. The 75 has been driven 4 fms. west; the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, and far superior to anything seen in the 65 at the same distance from the shaft. This level will be up to the point where the rich ore first came in at the 65 in about three months; but it is very possible, as we have before observed, that the ore may be met with much earlier in the 75 fm. level, and this is about the depth where the great riches were found in the same lode in West Basset. The returns for the next quarter are expected to meet the costs of working. The latest telegram, received on Monday morning, values the 65 west at 1 1/2 ton of copper ore, and tin 15l. per fm.; the winze in the 65 east at 1 ton of copper, and the 75 west is looking very kindly. Grenville shares keep steady at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. South Grenville shares in request, at 12s. to 15s. East Carn Brea, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4; in the 60, No. 3 lode is producing 3 tons of ore per fm.; the 50, 2 tons; the winze below the 40, 4 tons.—New Lode: In the 60 east, 2 tons; the 50, west of cross-cut, 3 tons per fm.

Camborne Vein, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Clifford Amalgamated, 31 to 32; Cook's Kitchen, 16 to 17; East Basset, 67 1/2 to 68 1/2, ex div.; East Caradon, 28 to 29. East Lovell shares have been dealt in at 13, but leave off flatter, at 11 1/2 to 12. East Rosewarne, 3 to 3 1/2; East Russell, 4 1/2 to 5; Great Bay, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Great South Tolgus, 2 to 2 1/2; Great Vor, 26 1/2 to 27 1/2; North Trekerby, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; at the meeting, held on Tuesday, the accounts showed a profit of 11l. 9s. 4d. for two months, and a balance in hand of 571l. 6s. 3d. The prospects of the mine have improved, and if they continue there is good reason to hope that dividends will be resumed. The sampling for the next two months is expected to be as much as was sampled in the previous six months. North Basset, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; New Wendron, 3 to 3 1/2; Providence Mines, 40 to 41; Tincroft, 18 to 19; West Caradon, 13 to 15; West Chiverton, 62 1/2 to 67 1/2; Wheal Trelawny, 20 to 21; Wheal Seton, 205 to 210, ex div. of 4l. per share. Wheal Crebber, 42s. to 43s.; South Condurrow, 15s. to 16s.; Devon Great Consols, 570 to 580. Carn Camborne shares have declined from 31s. to 27s., 29s.; the rise, we understand, is owing to an improvement in the winze below the 13, on the north lode, from 1 to 2 1/2 tons per fm., and also in anticipation of cutting this same lode in the 30 cross-cut, and the latter has not been met with so favourable as expected. West Seton, 22 1/2 to 22 3/4; Prosper United, 3 1/2 to 4; Hal-lenbeagle, 3 1/2 to 4.

On the Stock Exchange more than an average amount of business has been transacted in mining shares during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Basset, 68 1/2; Great Laxey, 15 1/2; East Caradon, 28 1/2; East Grenville, 6 1/2; Great Bay, 2 1/2; West Caradon, 15; Chiverton, 8 1/2; West Seton, 22 1/2; East Lovell, 12 1/2; 11, 11 1/2; Herodfoot, 39; Providence, 42, 41; South Caradon, 47s. 500; Tincroft, 19; West Chiverton, 67 1/2; Devon Great Consols, 585; East Carn Brea, 8 1/2; Great Wheal Vor, 27 1/2. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Yudanamutana, 2 1/2, 2 3/4; Cape, 11 1/2, 11, 11 1/2; Port Phillip, 2. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Anglo-Brazilian, 1/2; Linares, 5 1/2; Santa Barbara, 1/2; St. John del Rey, 59 1/2; 38 1/2, 39; United Mexican, 5 1/2; Cobre, 29 1/2, 29; Alamillo, 1/2. Several Yudanamutana shares have been officially "bought in" on the Stock Exchange during the week against the sellers at 2l. 17s. 6d. per share.

The Perran Wheal Maria is about to be worked by a cost-book company, in 3000 shares, of 2l. each. The property is situate in Perran-buloe; and it is considered that the mineralogical features of the property are unsurpassed. The sett is held from the Duchy at 5l. fixed rent, merging in dues at 1-15th, reducible to 1-18th on the erection of an engine. The purchase-money is fixed at 500 free shares, securing the vendors one-sixth of all profits accruing from the development of the mine, free from any risk. It is mentioned that the junction of the granite and killas with the elvan passing through the sett enhances the value of the property considerably. The mine has been favourably reported upon by Capt. John Evans, Henry Skewes, Martin Ennor, Stephen Thomas, and Geo. E. Tremayne,

and agricultural purposes. It is stated that there is a magnetic ironstone bed, 20 feet thick, and beds of red and brown ironstone, of the aggregate thickness of 65 feet; there are also a 115-ft. limestone bed, and a copper ore bed. The prospects anticipate that the magnetic pig-iron manufactured with coke can be produced in Saxony at 17. 10s. per ton, brought to England for 15s. per ton, and sold in this country "at 57. per ton and upwards, which will leave a profit of 24. 15s. per ton and upwards." A dividend of 10 per cent. is promised for the first year, and in subsequent years it may be 30 per cent., with 18,000l. to the credit of reserved fund. Coals can be obtained at the works at 10s. to 12s. per ton, coke at 18s., and lignite at 6s.—the latter well suited for smelting, and free from sulphur.

The Mining Financial Association have issued their list of British and Foreign Mine Shares, with the price at which they will be taken in lieu of cash as payment upon the allotment; this list will be found in another column. It is to be understood that the deposit on application must in all cases be paid in cash, to prevent, we presume, the possibility of dispute as to the acceptance of shares. The prices to be allowed appear to have been fixed a fraction above those at which the shares could be bought in the market, so that those making their payment in shares get, instead of sellers' prices, prices somewhat above buyers. The slight advantage the Mining Financial Association can well afford to make, in consequence of the advantage the company secures of obtaining possession of the mine shares without running up prices by entering the market as buyers. The subscription list finally closes on Tuesday, and it is stated that the applications for shares are fully equal to the number to allot.

The progress during the past week of other undertakings recently introduced, and the publication of whose prospectuses has been already announced, and of companies seeking additional capital, is thus reported:—Only 14 out of 65 shareholders having responded to the call to take preference shares in the Bamfylde Copper Mining Company—the total number of shares applied for being 625—it has been resolved to sell the mines, lease, plant, and machinery absolutely on September 1. The secretary intimates that the 101 tons of copper ore sold on July 21 realised 157. 10s. 6d. per ton; that the produce of the mine has yielded a considerable profit over the working expenses since February last; that it is still doing so, and that it will continue equally profitable, there is little doubt, until additional ore be opened up in No. 4 cross-course, and in and below the bottom of the 70 fathom level. In other new undertakings there has been comparatively little doing.

At Redruth Ticking, on Thursday, 2180 tons of ore were sold, realising 12. 348l. 18s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 119l. 14s.; average produce, 7; average price per ton, 57. 13s.; quantity of fine copper, 153 tons 5 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore sold.
July 14.	2232	1219 13 0	57 10 6	336 8 0
July 15.	5503	136 0 0	57 4 6	89 2 0
21.	3879	127 9 0	57 6 6	84 6 0
Aug. 4.	3094	126 8 0	57 6 6	83 7 6
11.	2180	119 14 0	57 13 0	90 11 6

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 35. 6s., and in the price per ton of ore about 4s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 6l. 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 9s.

At Dolcoath Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a profit on the two months' working of 2112l. A dividend of 6l. per share was declared.

At the Frank Mills Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the three months ending July showed a credit balance of 2888l. 17s. 5d. The profit on the three months working was 1409l. 9s. 10d. A dividend of 1250l. (5s. per share) was declared, and 1636l. 17s. 5d. carried to credit of next account. The committee reported the sale of 275 tons of ore, realising 4387l. 2s. 2d., or an average of nearly 157. 14s. per ton. The No. 1 parcel has produced a higher price than any former parcel, and is evidence of the improvement of the quality of the ore in depth.

At the Alderley Edge Mining Company meeting, on July 25, the accounts for the six months ending June 30 showed a profit (after charging new wagon, 60 additional new carboys, the remaining portion of expenses of new offices, &c., which may all be considered extra and part of plant) of 1481l. 14s. 7d. Of this balance there remains available (a dividend of 15s. per share having been paid in May) 490l. 16s. 4d. Capt. Jonathan Down reported that during the quarter he had worked over and extracted the copper from 3808 tons of ore, which gave 51 tons 14 cwt. of copper. The machinery, tanks, pumps, &c., are in good working order. Capt. Stephen Osborne reported upon the various points of operation in the mine. A dividend could have been declared but for the charging of all expenditure on plant, &c., to date. The average produce of the ore treated during the quarter was 1 1/2 per cent.

At North Trekerby Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for May and June showed a credit balance of 5711. 6s. 3d. The profit on the two months' working was 111. 9s. 4d. Capt. Pryor, Trengoning, and Jenkin reported that "the ends and pitwork bargains have not looked so promising as at present for the last 18 months—in proof of which we have to sample about as much copper ore from them during the next two months as we have for the last six." The salary of Capt. John Trengoning was increased 21s. per month. Mr. Francis J. Treweke having resigned his situation as the clerk of the mine, for a more advantageous one in Swansea; it was resolved, "That the thanks of the adventurers be conveyed to him by the pursuer for the uniform zeal, honesty, and assiduity with which he performed the duties of his office for nearly four years." Mr. John Edwards was appointed in his stead, at a salary of 41. 4s. per month.

At West Frances meeting, on Wednesday, a call of 2s. was made. At East Wheel Grenville meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 5841. 16s. A call of 2s. per share was made. The calls in arrears amount to 1011. 14s. Capt. Odgers and Bennett reported on the mine—"The number of hands employed are underground, 57 men and 1 boy; at surface, 12 men and 38 boys and girls; total, 108. The engine and machinery are working satisfactorily. We hope this quarter to increase our returns, both for tin and copper. We beg to congratulate the adventurers upon the improved prospects of this mine. We do not regret our seeing a more masterly or promising lode in this district to the west of the West Bassett Mine; in fact, it partakes of all the characteristics of the disputed lode in West Bassett and South Frances Mines, immediately on the top of that rich bunch of ore, and we feel almost confident of seeing similar results here."

At the Botetelt Mine meeting, on Aug. 4, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1021. 1s. 9d. A call of 10s. per share was made. [This mine is situated in the parish of Lanreath, about two miles due west of Herodsfoot, and eight miles from Liskeard, unknown excepting to a few parties in Liskeard and neighbourhood, by whom it has been worked for about a year and a half. The district is entirely new, but from the favourable indications seen at a shallow level it is considered to offer more than ordinary prospect of making a good and lasting mine. A small engine has been erected, the shaft sunk to a surface about 24 fms., and levels driven north and south at the 16, where the lode has produced a quantity of lead; temporary floors have been made, and they have commenced dressing ore. The agent reports he has already about 4 tons dressed, and he hopes to sell a parcel of not less than 10 tons by the next meeting. The mine is divided into 1024 shares. Capt. Jas. Trevillion, who resides on the mine, is manager, and Mr. R. Clogg pursuer. Some of the most influential mine agents and speculators in Liskeard and neighbourhood are large holders of shares.]

At the Lanivet Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 2441. 16s. 4d. The special report of Capt. Tregay, the local manager, was submitted. Details in another column.

At South Kilmory Lead Mining Company meeting, on Aug. 5 (Mr. John Penlington in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 881. 13s. Capt. Thomas Pierce reported that there are now about 6 tons of ore ready for washing. Owing to the dry season, they have not sufficient water.

At East Wheel Margaret meeting, on Aug. 3, the accounts for the three months ending April showed a debit balance of 950l. 3s. 1d. The loss upon the three months' working was 689l. 12s. 10d. A call of 15s. per share was made. Capt. James Williams, and Birch reported upon the various points of operation.

At Lady Eleanor Lead Mining Company meeting, on Aug. 5 (Mr. H. Wignier in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 3141. 5s. 6d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Capt. Thomas Pierce reported that the 120 yards cross-cut south has been driven 17 yards from the shaft, and in this length three small strings have been cut, and a little ore is seen in them all. From all appearances they are on the top of the vein, in the east end of the cross-cut, and so far as has at present been seen, the ore is stronger west. The vein coming east and west, he considers this a fair trial, and the appearance good.

At the North Robert Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Procter in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 1005l. A call of 5s. per share was made (3s. 4d. to pay off the debts, and 1s. 5d. for the further development of the mine). Details in another column.

At the Central Snailbeach Mining Company quarterly meeting, held at the George Hotel, Shrewsbury, on July 29, the mining reports of Mr. Walter Eddy and Mr. William Hamner were of a most encouraging nature. The workings prove the company's 124 yards east and west level to be a continuation of the Snailbeach main lode, and a mine but recently commenced from that level now produces at least 1 1/2 ton of ore to the ton. At the extraordinary meeting, held after the ordinary one, it was agreed to increase the company's share capital to 40,000l.

At East Rhoemor Lead Mine annual meeting, on July 4 (Mr. Urian Bromley, Manchester, in the chair), the report stated that the engine-shaft had been sunk 141 yards, and a cross-cut driven north 34 yards in the bearing limestone by four men, at 12s. per yard. The south cross-cut has intersected a strong joint, which has been followed west 16 yards by eight men, at 80s. per yard, and looks favourable. The driving of Capt. Ellis, of the adjoining Rhoemor Mine, and the agent proves the west driving from the south cross-cut to be on the Rhoemor vein, which has produced an immense quantity of lead ore. Their 140 yard east level, the forebore of which is about 200 yards distant from the forebore of the said west driving, contains rich solid ore, and has some good pitches following in the same direction at shallower depths.

At the Governor and Company of Copper Miners meeting, on July 28 (Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., in the chair), it was agreed that the two classes of stock now in existence should be extinguished by exchange for a new stock to be created. Under the proposed arrangement the capital will remain at 600,000l., as at present. The preference holders and the old stockholders 40,000l. of the same new stock, leaving 560,000l. in the hands of the Court of Assistants, to raise additional capital, should it at any future time be found advantageous and necessary, but there is no intention of raising it now; it can only be raised with the full concurrence of the shareholders assembled in general court. Details will be found in another column. It is considered that the amalgamation of the stock will be for the benefit of all parties.

At the Montes Aurores (Brazilian) Gold Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Sir

W. Gore Ouseley in the chair), the report of the directors was adopted. Details will be found in another column.

At the Worthing (S.A.) Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. Cyrus Legg in the chair), the report of the directors and balance-sheet were unanimously adopted. Details in another column.

At the Don Mountain Copper Mine meeting, on Aug. 5 (Mr. Arnold Rogers in the chair), the report of the directors was adopted. Details in another column.

At the Great Northern Copper Mining Company of South Australia (adjourned special) meeting, on Monday (Mr. Turnley in the chair), Mr. J. Wilson, upon a majority of seven to five shareholders, was elected a director.

THE TIN MINES OF CORNWALL.

SIR,—I am sorry that my letter of July 20, on this important question, has not been followed by others from gentlemen of the county of more practical experience, and better able than myself to lay the whole question before the public; yet I cannot help thinking that some arrangement must be come to for the better disposal of our produce than now exists.

I have received several communications from gentlemen connected with tin mines, all agreeing with my remarks that, unless a better price can be obtained for our produce more than half the tin mines of the county must stop. I have thought a general ticketing, to be held weekly (similar to our copper ticketings) for the disposal of the tin ore, would, in some respects, remedy some of the evils to which we are at present exposed, and be the means of bringing the smelters and the miners to meet with each other, and the smelters themselves to meet others, which might be the means of creating a more friendly feeling, and give the opportunity of an interchange of thought and opinion, so that if there was underselling in the market, as is now complained of, the evil could be talked of between themselves; and, if an evil, surely they ought to remedy it. I should be glad of the opinion of some friends as to the propriety of holding a meeting, to consist of the mining interest of the county, at which meeting the smelters should be invited, in order to bring about an amicable arrangement. Such meeting to be held at Truro or Redruth, as might be thought best; for I fear, if we lose this opportunity of altering the system and effecting the change desired, it will be disastrous to tin mining in the county. Your allowing space for the insertion of this will confer a favour on—
Tincroft Mines, Redruth, Aug. 11.—West Briton

WILLIAM TEAGUE.

GREAT DARREN.—Upon several occasions of late attention has been directed to the continued successful development of this celebrated old mine. At the general meeting, held a short time since, the agents spoke confidently as to the continuance in depth of the rich deposits of ore. It was then determined to sink the shaft, and to drive east and west at a deeper level, from which time the operations have been steadily carried on; and, although upwards of 7 fms. of ground were explored in the deeper level without intersecting the deposit of ore, which, naturally enough, somewhat discouraged those interested, yet, from the agent's report (which appears among the Mining Correspondence), it will be seen that the opinion of the agent has been fully realised. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to fully test the actual value of the deposit of ore in the 15 fm. level; but the report states that the "men have got in about 1 foot, which is a good mixture of ore, and judging from its size in the 10 fm. level, there must be 9 or 10 feet more." The agent has great confidence as to the productiveness of the lode in this level.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—It has been suggested that the presence of the representatives of the Harvard University and Smithsonian Institute of Washington, at Honolulu, should be availed of as an opportunity for procuring a geological survey of the islands. Both Mr. Brigham and Mr. Mann are acknowledged to be competent geologists, and much local interest is felt from the probability that the Hawaiian Government will give the necessary authority for settling the oft-mooted question, not only whether gold exists in Koolau, but also whether coal or other mineral exists.

SOCIETY OF ARTS EXAMINATIONS.—Mining and Metallurgy are amongst the subjects in which the Society of Arts offer to examine candidates in 1865, and Mr. John Arthur Phillips (of Messrs. Phillips and Darlington) has been appointed examiner. The programme states that candidates should be able to identify with facility the ores of the more common metals, and be acquainted with their chemical composition. They should also be familiar with the forms of occurrence of the various metallic ores, and the usual methods employed for their extraction and subsequent purification by crushing, stamping, and washing, &c. Underground surveying, the principles of ventilation, particularly as applicable to collieries; a knowledge of furnace assaying, and a general acquaintance with the metallurgy of the more important metals are also required. First-class certificates can be given to those who have either acquired some practical knowledge of mining, or who possess a special acquaintance with the metallurgy of at least one of the useful metals. The test-books chosen are—Dana's Mineralogy; Mitchell's Assaying; Manual of Metallurgy; Useful Metals and their Alloys; Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines; Percy's Metallurgy; and Trautwold's Metallurgy of Iron. The prizes offered to the successful candidates are three prizes of 50l., 30l., and 20l. respectively, and three prizes of books value 10l. each.

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.—The annual meeting of this institute was held on Aug. 4, in the rooms of the institute, Neville Hall, Newcastle.—Mr. N. Wood, President, in the chair.—The President introduced Mr. Howell, who is about to visit the district in order to complete the Geological Survey for the Ordnance Maps. He (the President) had been requested by Sir Roderick Murchison to do so, and also to give Mr. Howell all the information he could on the subject to which he was directing his attention. He had promised Sir Roderick Murchison that he would do this, and he believed every member would be happy to do the same. It was very important to have an accurate account of the geology of the district.—The Secretary then read the annual report, and the report of the Finance Committee, both of which showed the institute to be in a prosperous condition.—The meeting then proceeded to the election of the officers for the ensuing year.—After some remarks expressive of the regret that the coal trade does not contribute to the funds of the institute, the President referred to the good effects attending the meeting which the members of the institute held in Birmingham two years ago, and suggested that it might be well to hold a similar meeting next year, either in South Wales or in Manchester.—A resolution was adopted on the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. T. Y. Hall, "That the council of the institute be directed to take into consideration the propriety of holding one of the general meetings of the institute in some locality most convenient and proper for the objects of the institute, and report their labours to the next meeting of the institute."—Several papers, which were read at the former meeting, stood for discussion, but owing to the advanced hour, and the absence of some of the gentlemen who had contributed the papers, the discussion was postponed.

EXPLOSIONS OF FIRE-DAMP PREVENTED BY THE USE OF SAFETY-LAMPS.—In concluding his report upon the accidents in coal mines during 1863, Mr. Charles Morton, the Government Inspector for the Yorkshire district, writes:—In January, at the Ardsley Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, the floor of the thick coal heaved up, and presented a fissure several inches wide and 40 or 50 yards long, from which and from the adjacent coal inflammable gas issued with great force and in large quantities for more than twelve hours. The supply of fresh air at that particular place was about 8000 cubic feet per minute; the fire-damp travelled with the air current to men working with Stephenson's safety-lamps at 500 yards distance, and the gas quickly extinguished their lights. Other miners were using the same kind of safety-lamps at a point 300 yards further along, and they also in like manner were left in darkness. The flame of another lamp was put out by the fire-damp at a spot nearly 400 yards beyond the miners just mentioned. Had there been a naked light or an imperfect safety-lamp in any of these places a terrific explosion would inevitably have ensued. At a more remote part of the colliery where the inflammable gas got mixed with 46,000 cubic feet of air per minute, the Stephenson lamps continued to burn with their usual steadiness. The superiority of this lamp over the Davy was clearly manifested on a similar emergency which visited the same pit about six years ago, when the rush of fire-damp almost immediately extinguished the Stephenson lamps, while the Davy lamps were filled with flame, and became red hot. Since that time a drift has been discreetly constructed here, so as to avoid the risk formerly incurred by passing the return air and gas through the ventilating furnace. In April last the Stafford Colliery, near Barnsley, experienced one of these serious outbursts of fire-damp, which issued abundantly, and with a loud noise, from the floor of the Silketon coal, and rendered the air highly explosive throughout a large portion of the underground works. Happily, no serious mischief followed: Stephenson's lamps (which are extensively employed in this pit) were speedily put out by the gas; and the ventilating furnaces being fed entirely with fresh air from the surface, the inflammable atmosphere of the mine was, with prudent foresight, not allowed to come in contact with any naked light whatever. In situations where the fire-damp was diluted with 12,000 cubic feet of air per minute, the Stephenson lamps refused to burn, but if an unprotected flame had, unfortunately, met the combustible mixture, a terrific conflagration would have spread around, notwithstanding the 53,000 cubic feet of air per minute which are said to have traversed the main road. In September last a great volume of inflammable gas was suddenly liberated by a heavy fall of the thick coal roof, at Mr. William Day's Mount Osborne Colliery, near Barnsley; and if naked lights had been within reach of it, a tremendous explosion would doubtless have occurred. At my earnest solicitation and suggestion safety-lamps have been numerously introduced at this and other pits belonging to Mr. William Day. Blasting with gunpowder has been much restricted; and a drift has been projected, and will, I believe, soon be executed, so as to prevent the return air and fire-damp from approaching the ventilating furnace.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF BRITISH MINERS, AND ITS FUNDS.—MYSTERIOUS CONCEALMENTS.—The very important question—What has become of the funds subscribed to this association?—has been raised by a short address, accompanied by the copy of a letter to the Charity Commissioners, just issued by Mr. Charles Colwell, who for some time, as our readers are aware, acted as honorary secretary of the enterprise, and for a lengthened period laboured most zealously in the cause. In his letter to the Charity Commissioners, Mr. Colwell explains that contributions to some extent resulted from the issue of the association's prospectus. All looked flourishing and well, when he happened to discover wrong doing amongst the paid servants. He immediately sought enquiry and investigation by the council, and established a case of fraud and conspiracy even to confession. These individuals were immediately suspended, and the books and papers were taken possession of by the auditors. The President called one of the delinquents a "swindler," for which he brought an action for heavy damages. The "plea" was not a denial, but justification, and the record was withdrawn from the plaintiff on the day of trial. Mr. Colwell continues that he was prepared to prove other cases of fraud, and endeavoured to do so, but the adviser or advisers of the council, apparently dreading the publicity of such grievous wrongs, preferred secrecy, and caused the whole of his undertaking to be unceremoniously annihilated, without his consent, first by an anonymous

advertisement, but upon his remonstrance it was repeated under the signature of one of the officers then under suspension, and from that day to this these scandalous facts have been veiled from the public. No account has been published, although he has frequently solicited publicity of the receipts and disbursements. He complains that a charitable institution, publicly spoken of by its President and council as being unsurpassed, if not unequalled, in this or any other country for its humanity and extent of operation, has been suddenly and unrighteously quashed, its funds improperly lavished, and no account rendered to the public, while the evil doers have been permitted to escape legal punishment through a lack of moral courage on the part of the council. In proof of the truth of his assertion, Mr. Colwell states that he is prepared to make a solemn and formal declaration as to these facts, and, if necessary, to come to London at his own expense for personal examination on oath, in order to obtain a full and impartial investigation of these mysterious concealments of important facts relating to charitable contributions on behalf of widows and orphans of thousands slain in collieries. Although it cannot be denied that many of the statements and complaints of Mr. Colwell may present a different aspect when the explanations of the other side are made public, the affair is one which certainly requires careful investigation.

SILVER-LEAD ORE.

Sold by tender, by Messrs. James and Shakspeare, ex Ailsington and Yorkshire Mines. Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers.

Tailaker (Australia)..... 41 £12 0 6 J. & J. Williams.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Great Laxey	100	£36 2 6	J. & J. Williams.
Sold on the 8th August.			
Minera	100	14 10 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
ditto	100	14 10 0	ditto
ditto	100	14 12 6	Brymbo Co.
ditto	76	14 14 0	ditto
ditto	100	14 8 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	27	14 9 6	Brymbo Co.
ditto	42	14 10 0	ditto
ditto	55	12 18 0	ditto
Cargill	55	18 5 6	—
ditto	14 1/2	8 14 6	—
Sold on the 6th August.			
Herodsfoot	70	30 2 6	—
Sold on the 10th August.			
Isle of Man Mining Company	100	35 14 0	Stock & Co.
Sold on the 11th August.			
Maesyrwddu	80 1/2	15 1 6	A. Eytton.
Costia Llys	69 1/2	15 11 6	Walker, Keates, & Co.
Speedwell	65 1/2	15 19 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Deep Level	15	14 1 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Rhosmor	25	13 13 6	ditto
ditto	25	13 13 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	60	13 16 6	ditto
Parry's	16	14 11 0	ditto
Bryn Gwlog	45	15 1 0	ditto
Long Rake	25	14 1 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Billins	6	14 11 6	ditto
ditto	6	14 11 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Speedwell	12	12 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Pennant	12	14 3 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
North Henblas	20	13 18 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Dog Pit	12 1/2	13 15 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Roman Gravel	20	14 6 0	ditto
Dyffgwym	21	13 18 6	ditto
Llanerchyr	5 1/2	14 6 0	ditto
Aberdovey	4 1/2	14 3 0	ditto

BLLENDE.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Minera	126	£6 9 6	Vivian & Sons.
ditto	25	5 0 0	ditto
ditto	18	4 12 0	ditto
ditto	18	5 5 0	H. Southern.

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Gurlyn	3 17 2 1/8	£59 0 0	£229 2 0	—
Sold on the 29th July.				
Cornubia	4 6 2 10	65 8 0	281 8 3	—
Sold on the 6th August.				
Phoenix	14 10 2 22	55 15 0	810 6 4	Enthoven & Sons.

COPPER ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Lot 1	33	£25 17 6	St. Helen's Co.
2	33	25 17 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
3	27	18 17 6	ditto
4	27	18 17 6	ditto
5	27	18 17 6	St. Helen's Co.
6	27	18 17 6	ditto
7	28 1/2	18 17 6	ditto
8	28 1/2	18 17 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
9	28 1/2	18 12 6	St. Helen's Co.
10	24 1/2	25 12 6	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Carn Brea	69	£3 11 6	Rosewarne Consols	58	£5 10 0
ditto	63	7 10 0	ditto	47	8 11 6
ditto	51	6 0 0	ditto	41	14 8 6
ditto	49	5 2 0	Par Consols	106	6 7 6
ditto	48	5 0 0	ditto	50	3 14 0
ditto	35	2 16 0	Charlotte United	43	5 9 6
ditto	32	7 5 6	ditto	31	2 17 6
ditto	21	1 14 6	ditto	30	8 5 0
West Bassett	71	4 17 0	ditto	28	7 2 0
ditto	62	4 17 0	Rosewarne United	38	3 1 6
ditto	61	6 14 6	ditto	38	6 6 0
ditto	53	7 19 0	Great South Tolgus	36	6 8 0
ditto	36	15 9 0	ditto	35	8 3 6
ditto	29	13 10 6	Copper Hill	32	1 18 6
ditto	28	4 7 6	ditto	29	7 5 6
Prosper United	74	3 3 6	Botallack	36	4 1 0
ditto	63	1 10 6	Wheel Curtis	16	2 6 6
ditto	60	5 12 6	ditto	14	4 14 6
ditto	58	2 12 0	Trefry's Regulus	25	9 10 6
ditto	55	4 11 6	Bosawell	20	4 19 0
Levant	65	5 16 6	South Carn Brea	16	6 0 6
ditto	57	5 3 6	Great Wheel Alfred	15	3 15 0
ditto	42	6 2 0	Pendean Consols	15	1 19 0
ditto	35	1 4 0	South Dolcoath	14	14 3 0
East Carn Brea	65	4 10 0	Alfred Consols	13	4 17 0
ditto	43	4 10 0	East Cuddra	9	4 11 0
ditto	37	7 13 0	Pembroke	2	0 0 6
ditto	13	8 14 6	Great Crinnis	2	12 0 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.									
Corn Brea	368	.....	£1892	2	0	Wheat Curtis	30	.....	£ 102 11 0
West Basset	340	.....	2516	11	0	Trefry's Regular	25	.....	238 2 0
Proper United	309	.....	1069	8	6	Bocacawell	20	.....	99 0 0
Levant	199	.....	958	16	0	South Carn Brea	16	.....	96 8 0
East Carn Brea	148	.....	837	9	6	Great Wheal Alfred	15	.....	66 8 0
Rosewarne Consols	146	.....	1313	9	0	Penden Consols	15	.....	29 5 0
Fur Consols	136	.....	786	15	0	South Dolcoath	14	.....	198 2 0
Charlotte United	132	.....	786	15	0	South Dolcoath	13	.....	63 0 0
Great South United	110	.....	330	18	0	East Cuddra	9	.....	43 19 0
Great South Toigns	71	.....	514	10	0	Pembroke	2	.....	0 1 0
Copper Hill	61	.....	272	11	0	Great Crinols	2	.....	24 0 0
Betalack	36	.....	145	16	0				

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

GRYLLS WHEEL FLORENCE.—It is hoped the engine and stamps will soon go to work here, and tin will at once be returned. Above the adit, it will be remembered, large returns made, and the Wheel Grylls Company worked their lode into Florence, and took away 3000 worth of tin, which they had to return. It is on this account, and also from the fact that the three lodes of Wheel Grylls, which have been so rich at shallow levels in that mine, run into and form a junction in Grylls Florence, that it is considered the best speculation in the Grylls district. The erection of extensive machinery (all paid for, with a large capital still in hand) has taken more time than was originally expected, and the poverty of Wheel Grylls, just at this time, together, have caused some little disappointment, and there is nothing doing in the shares; but we should not advise anyone selling until after the engine goes to work, and the lodes are seen below the adit; and all this, and more, will be done long before any call will be required.

WHEEL CHIVERTON.—The agents say the progress in draining Murray's shaft has been accelerated, and they feel confident when the bottom is reached a valuable property will be opened up quickly. And what is also of great importance is that the richest bunch of silver-lead in West Chiverton is making towards the boundary of Wheel Chiverton.

EAST LOVELL.—We were induced to make some remarks a fortnight ago upon the report of this mine by Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, in which he congratulated the shareholders upon its improved prospects and the increase of its reserves; and considering there were only 1906 shares, and the mine paying good dividends, he could not see the reason of the fall from 20s. per share. Last week we had to refer to a serious fall in the shares, caused by the action of the "bears," and as it now appears, through the report that a serious accident had occurred at the mine. This report, we are officially informed, was false; no accident of any kind having occurred, and the purser, if he can find out the author of the report, is determined to proceed against him; and he is quite right in doing so.

DYFFRYN CASTELL.—In ten days eight men have broken 20 tons of blende; the lode is now worth 3 tons per fm., and improving, and the agent says he can return 50 tons per month, which we expect will leave a profit equal to 60 per cent. per annum on the price we offered and sold the 2-25ths shares at. The prospects of the mine for lead, also, are very great.

PRINCE OF WALES.—We call attention to these shares now they are low, and have 200 placed in our hands for sale at 5s. 6d. per share net—all or any part. The mine adjoins Drake Walls, and they are now proving the lode in Watson's shaft.

THE COMING REACTION.—We see a small cloud rising—not for a storm, though that would be of immense service to the country—indicative of a reaction in the Share Market, and we intend giving a little gratuitous information. Now is the time to buy, and purchases may be made with perfect safety in Grenville, where in a few months we expect a rise of 50 per cent., and good dividends. In East Grenville, where, if a good lode is cut in the 75, shares may reach 15s. to 20s. In East Lovell, where, without cause, shares have been knocked down for the benefit of the "bears." The shaft has been stopped for awhile, under the advice of Capt. Charles Thomas, in order to complete other works, which, in a short time, will enable the returns to be greatly increased, and taken away at less cost. In Crebore where the prospects are good. In East Caradon, Devon Consols, and Tincroft, for a steady investment. In West Chiverton, for small dividends at present, but for greatly increased dividends, and a "rise in shares" when "the time comes" next year. In Wheel Chiverton, for a good spec. In East Russell and New East Russell, for a great rise in a few months. In South Grenville, Prince of Wales, Pollard, Redmoor, and Retallack, for spec at a small price, which many people like, and good prospects. In St. Day United, for a rise in tin. In Carn Camborne, for a good discovery, and in South Condurrow, as a mine little spoken of, but which is none the less worth looking at just now. In West Frances, for a cent. per cent. rise some day, as it adjoins East Grenville, and has the same lodes. In North Basset, for a good rise.

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.—The number of pumping engines reported for June is 34. They have consumed 2133 tons of coal, and lifted 16.6 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 52,400,000 lbs. lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. The following engines have exceeded the average duty:—

Rosawen—70 in.	60.6
Cargill Mines—Michell's 72 in.	61.8
Carn Brea—76 in.	52.4
Cook's Kitchen—50 in.	56.5
Crane—70 in.	71.9
Great Wheel Bury—Harvey's 55 in.	64.4
Great Work—Leeds' 60 in.	64.1
New Rosewarne—Phillips' 65 in.	58.4
North Rosewarne—Doctor's 70 in.	61.1
North Wheel Croft—Trevelyan's 80 in.	57.1
South Wheel Frances—Marriott's 75 in.	58.3
Treloweth—60 in.	55.1
West Caradon—Elliot's 80 in.	66.2
West Wheel Seton—Harvey's 55 in.	53.4
Wheel Ludcott—Widcock's 45 in.	58.4
Wheel Margery—Widcock's 45 in.	57.2
Wheel Seton—Tilly's 70 in.	57.1
Wheel Tremayne—Michell's 60 in.	57.1

BORROWING POWERS OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—The Lords Justice have affirmed the decision of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, in re the British Provident Assurance Society, which was a case where, by the society's Deed of Settlement, the directors were authorised to borrow money on the security of the funds and property of the society, and to assign the same by way of mortgage; and, in the exercise of this power, they assigned the funds and property of the society by debenture. It was held that the charge created by the debenture did not extend to the unpaid capital of the society. Lord Justice Knight Bruce said the debentures were in form and substance a plain and manifest breach of trust, totally unsupported, and only valid as an evidence of a debt which, however, was not disputed.

MINING FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES IN this company will be RECEIVED AFTER SATURDAY NEXT, 13th of August, for LONDON, nor after TUESDAY, 16th of August, for the COUNTRY.
JOHN HENRY JARVIS, Sec.
32, Walbrook, London, E.C.

MINING FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

The Directors are DESIROUS OF SECURING THE SERVICES, as MANAGER, of a GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH MINING and the MINE SHARE MARKET. A liberal salary will be given.—Apply by letter only, to the temporary office of the company, No. 32, Walbrook, London, E.C.

MINING FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

The FOLLOWING IS THE LIST OF PRICES AT WHICH THE SHARES IN the RESPECTIVE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES WILL BE TAKEN IN LIEU OF CASH as PAYMENT UPON ALLOTMENT. Shares not included herein will be matter of special arrangement:—

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.	
Bedford United	£ 3 0 0
Bosawen	10 0 0
Broadway	10 0 0
Cargill	41 0 0
Carn Brea	56 0 0
Clifford Amalgamated	36 0 0
Cwm Erdd	30 0 0
Dolcoath	500 0 0
Drake Walls	1 10 0
Devon Great Consols	575 0 0
East Basset	70 0 0
East Caradon	30 0 0
East Wheel Lovell	12 0 0
Frank Mills	10 0 0
Great Laxey	18 0 0
Great Wheel Fortune	13 10 0
Great Wheel Vor	32 10 0
Herodast	35 0 0
Marfo Valley	5 5 0
Miners Boundary	5 10 0
Miners Company of Ireland	30 0 0
New Birch Tor and Viffier	2 15 0
North Trearkey	2 10 0
Par Consols	4 0 0

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.	
Boscan	£33 0 0
Chiverton	8 15 0
Condurrow	55 0 0
Cook's Kitchen	18 10 0
Copper Hill	12 10 0
Craddock Moor	5 0 0
Devon and Cornwall	4 0 0
Dyffryn	10 0 0
Fowey Consols	6 0 0
Great South Tolgus	2 10 0
Gunnis Lake	0 5 0
Levant	5 0 0

BRITISH PROGRESSIVE MINES.	
Bedford United	£ 3 0 0
Bedford Consols	1 5 0
Bedford-Aur	0 5 0
Berehaven	1 10 0
Billins	12 10 0
Bosawen	3 0 0
Bottle Hill	0 5 0
Brynmor Hall	11 0 0
Bryn Gwilog	27 0 0
Brynmor	4 0 0
Buller and Basset	0 5 0
Calstock	5 0 0
Calstock	2 15 0
Camborne Vein	0 7 6
Camborne	0 10 0
Cape Cornwall	0 10 0
Caradon Consols	7 0 0
Carn Camborne	1 12 6
Carnyorth	2 0 0
Cefn Celyn	1 0 0
Cefn Brynwyn	2 0 0
Cefn Gwiler	2 0 0
Charlotte United	1 15 0
Chiverton Consols	0 5 0
Chiverton Moor	3 5 0
Chiverton Valley	3 0 0
Chiverton Wheel Hope	0 10 0
Clara	0 10 0
Clijah and Wentworth	3 17 6
Clowance Wood	1 5 0
Connorree	1 10 0
Crane	1 10 0
Cudda	0 15 0
Dale	0 7 6
Darpen	55 0 0
Deer Level	0 4 0
Dolwynog	0 10 0
Durio	7 0 0
East Basset and Grylls	2 0 0
East Carn Brea	9 0 0
East Grenville	7 10 0
East Gwiler	0 15 0
East Jane	1 10 0
East Laxey	2 12 6
East Wheel Eilon	0 7 6
East Wheel Fortune	1 0 0
East Wheel Grylls	2 5 0
East Wheel Metal	1 0 0
East Wheel Russell	4 10 0
East Wheel Vor	4 0 0
East Providence	4 0 0
East Rosewarne	3 7 6
East Seton	0 10 0
East Wheel Agar	6 0 0
Furze Hill Wood	0 10 0
Garrig	0 2 6
Gawton	0 17 6
General Mining Co. for Ireland	4 5 0
Glasgow Caradon	0 15 0
Glenrath	1 5 0
Gonnamma	5 0 0
Golch Hill	3 0 0
Graham and St. Aubyn	10 0 0
Great Brigan	2 5 0
Great Caradon	1 10 0
Great Devon and Bedford	2 5 0
Great East Lovell	3 0 0
Great North Downs	5 10 0
Great Retallack	0 7 6
Great South Chiverton	3 5 0
Great Wheel Basset	1 0 0
Great Wheel Basset	1 0 0
Grylls Consols	1 0 0
Grylls Wheel Florence	0 15 0
Great Wheel Bury	2 5 0
Great Wheel Grylls	0 10 0
Gurlyo	0 15 0
Gwydyr Park	0 10 0
Hallenbaggie	4 0 0
Hazel Grove	1 10 0
Hingston Down	3 15 0
Kelly Bray	0 10 0
Lady Bertha	1 0 0
Leeds and St. Aubyn	4 0 0
Leant Consols	5 0 0
Lower Park	3 10 0
Merilyn	0 2 6
Miners West Boundary	0 2 6
Molland Bottom	0 5 0
Molland	0 5 0
Nanglies	28 0 0
Nant Minera	6 10 0
Nant-y-Iago	1 0 0
New East Russell	1 5 0
New Rosewarne	3 0 0
New South Caradon	0 5 0
New Wendron	3 15 0

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.	
Cape Copper	£12 0 0
Cobre Copper	32 0 0
Don Pedro	0 12 6
English and Australian	2 0 0
Fortuna	4 0 0
General	24 0 0
Kapunda	1 7 6
Linares	6 15 0

FOREIGN NON-DIVIDEND MINES.	
Anglo-Brazilian	£ 0 7 6
Alamitos	1 5 0
Alamitos	0 5 0
Bon Accord	0 7 6
Capula	0 17 6
Dun Mountain	0 10 0
Frontino and Bolivia	0 5 0
Great Northern	0 2 6
Marquitta	0 15 0

FOREIGN NON-DIVIDEND MINES.	
Capo Copper	£12 0 0
Cobre Copper	32 0 0
Don Pedro	0 12 6
English and Australian	2 0 0
Fortuna	4 0 0
General	24 0 0
Kapunda	1 7 6
Linares	6 15 0

FOREIGN NON-DIVIDEND MINES.	
Anglo-Brazilian	£ 0 7 6
Alamitos	1 5 0
Alamitos	0 5 0
Bon Accord	0 7 6
Capula	0 17 6
Dun Mountain	0 10 0
Frontino and Bolivia	0 5 0
Great Northern	0 2 6
Marquitta	0 15 0

FOREIGN NON-DIVIDEND MINES.	
Anglo-Brazilian	£ 0 7 6
Alamitos	1 5 0
Alamitos	0 5 0
Bon Accord	0 7 6
Capula	0 17 6
Dun Mountain	0 10 0
Frontino and Bolivia	0 5 0
Great Northern	0 2 6
Marquitta	0 15 0

Office, 32, Walbrook, E.C. JOHN HENRY JARVIS, Sec.

THE PANT DU AND WAENLAS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act of 1862, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.
Capital £20,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each.
Deposit on application, £1 per share; and £1 on allotment. An interval of not less than six months between each call.

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS BARNES, Esq., M.P., The Quinta, near Chirk—CHAIRMAN.
THOMAS PAINTER, Esq., Grove Park, Wrexham.
JOHN THOMAS DAVES, Esq., Smethwick Hall, Smethwick, Staffordshire.
CHARLES HUGHES, Esq., Wrexham.
ISAAC SHONE, Esq., Grove Park, Wrexham.
(With power to add to their number.)
MANAGER—Mr. Thomas Williams, Coedpoeth, near Wrexham.
BANKERS—The National Provincial Bank of England, Wrexham.
SOLICITOR AND SECRETARY—C. Hicks, Esq., Shrewsbury.
REGISTERED OFFICE.
MARKET CHAMBERS, MARKET SQUARE, SHREWSBURY.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working the celebrated Pant Du and Waenlas Lead Mines, in the parishes of Llanferris and Llanarmon, in the county of Denbigh, held under lease from the Marquis of Westminster, at the moderate rate of £1 per ton.

These two mines, which until recently have been held under separate leases, and worked by different proprietors, will now be united in one lease (newly granted for the term of 21 years) and carried on under one management, the effect of which will be very greatly to facilitate the development of both properties. A large tract of unworked ground, containing 70 acres, has also been added to Pant Du, which will very considerably augment the value of the set.

By reference to the map of the Government Geological Survey for this district, it will appear that these mines are situated in the carboniferous limestone, resting on the clay-slate. The set as a whole is very extensive, and estimated to contain about 500 acres, being in the heart of one of the richest lead districts in the kingdom, and lying between some of its most profitable mines—viz., the Maesysafn on the north, and the West-minster and Belgrave Mines on the south, all of which have been greatly productive, and have yielded many hundreds of thousands of pounds to their fortunate owners. Maesysafn Mine alone having yielded upwards of 15,000 tons of lead ore during the last years it was worked by its late proprietors, the Messrs. Lewis.

The western part only of Pant Du has been worked to any depth, the lowest level being about 70 fathoms from surface. The eastern portion is comparatively untouched. This mine is traversed by five strong and well-known lodes, running north-west and south-east, some of which form important junctions, all being intersected by a course running nearly north-east and south-west. Four of these lodes carry their course through the Waenlas set down to the River Allyn. From this stream was commenced, many years ago, a deep adit level to drain Waenlas, but when this important work was brought up into Pant Du (which could only be accomplished by uniting the two mines under one management) it will unwater the whole of the mines, and lay open a large tract of rich bearing ground to the operations of the present company.

The deep adit has been driven about 1000 yards from the River Allyn, and when carried a short distance further will have a very considerable back or roof in the strong bearing measures of Waenlas and Pant Du. It will, therefore, be one of the main objects of the present company to prosecute the deep level on the Waenlas and other veins (all of which have been profitably worked to a shallow depth), until the best measures are intersected both in Waenlas and Pant Du.

At least £20,000 have already been spent in driving the adit levels and doing other necessary works at Waenlas. Several shafts have been sunk from the surface on the course of the deep adit, thoroughly ventilating the works. There is one pumping engine with 18-in. cylinder, and one good 30-in. pumping and winding engine at Pant Du, together with smiths' shop, commodious offices, and other buildings, and the shafts at both mines have been well timbered, and will require but a moderate outlay to put them in thorough repair.

The turnpike-road from Denbigh to Mold passes close to the mines, and the River Allyn affords an unfailing stream of water for washing the ores.

The prospects of these mines must be considered as most encouraging, when it is known that the parallel lodes of Maesysafn and Belgrave have borne very largely down to 150 and 200 fathoms respectively, whereas the lowest workings of Waenlas and Pant Du, on the runs of ore, are not more than 70 fms., and at this comparatively shallow depth they have made large returns.

Large deposits of ore are known to be left in the old workings of Pant Du, and can be let at once on tribute, so that immediate returns may be returned to the shareholders. These mines have been inspected by Capt. Abalom Francis, of the Holywell Mines, Flintshire, Walter Eddy, Esq., of Ruabon, Capt. Wm. Clemence, of the Westminster Mines, Capt. John Pryor, of Glyn Allyn Mines, near Mold, and other eminent mining engineers, who unanimously agree as to their great value, and recommend that operations be carried on with vigour. The value of the mines is further confirmed by the fact that from one small spot alone in Pant Du upwards of 1000 tons of ore were raised in less than three years.

The whole of these valuable mines, including plant, buildings, and machinery, have been agreed to be purchased and transferred to the company for 7926. 10s. in cash, and 1800 fully paid-up shares.

Applications for shares, accompanied with deposit (which will be returned to the applicant in the event of no allotment), may be made to the bankers, or to the secretary, at the offices of the company, where prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained, and specimens of the ore, the original reports, and plans and sections of the mines, may be inspected.

THE ISLE OF MAN SLATE QUARRY AND GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act of 1862, which limits the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his shares.
Capital £100,000, in 160,000 shares of £1 each.
Deposit on application 2s. 6d. per share, and 2s. 6d. on allotment.
No call to exceed 2s. 6d. per share, and an interval of not less than six months between each call.

A less number than 100 shares will not be allotted.

DIRECTORS.
Capt. R. J. MARSH, R.N., Cottage Mona, Ramsey—CHAIRMAN.
Capt. EVEN CAMERON, Glenfahoe, Peel.
SAMUEL BROADBENT, Esq., Bilbale, Onchan, near Douglas.
JOSEPH BIGGINS, Esq., Foverill-terrace, Peel.
LESLIE LOCKHART, Esq., H.M. Customs, Peel.
Capt. G. RUSSEL, 103, Albany-street, Regent's-park, London.
JOHN MORGAN, Esq., Wainham Lodge, Shrewsbury.
(With power to add to their number.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Henry Johnson, Esq., Norfolk House, St. John's, Isle of Man.

BANKERS.
The North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Shrewsbury.

SOLICITOR AND SECRETARY—C. Hicks, Esq., Shrewsbury.

REGISTERED OFFICE.—MARKET CHAMBERS, SHREWSBURY.

ABBREVED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been established for the purpose of acquiring and working a most extensive and valuable mineral property, called the Glenrath and Slaty Slates and Slat Quarries, situated in the parish of Patrick, in the southern district of the Isle of Man. The property on which the quarries are opened consists of 6000 acres, nearly the whole of which is proved to be composed of slate rock, equal in quality to any produced from the best quarries in Wales.

This immense property, which it is believed is the largest slate set in the kingdom, and likely to become one of the most valuable, is held under a lease from the Crown for the term of 21 years, at a reduced royalty of 1-16th, of which term 19 1/4 years are unexpired.

A large sum of money has been spent in opening out and proving the value of this property, not only at the principal quarries at Glenrath and Slaty Slates and Slat Quarries, situated in the parish of Patrick, in the southern district of the Isle of Man, but also at the quarries of Penryn, North Wales, under whose direction and advice these trials were made "that almost the whole grant of 7000 acres is composed of slate-rock, and capable of having from eight to ten different quarries opened upon it."

The machinery and plant are very valuable, consisting of water-wheels, sawing mills and cutting machines, tramways, dressing sheds, offices, smiths and carpenters' shops, machine house, and other buildings; and there are several cottages erected, with a dining room and other conveniences for the accommodation of the quarrymen.

The set has been inspected by Capt. John Francis, as before stated, and by Mr. W. R. Williams, of Dolgelly, mining engineer, Capt. Thomas and Robert Williams, of Colpoth, Denbighshire, and several other practical men, all of whom speak thereof in the highest terms.

The colour of the slate is a fine dark blue, the grain close and compact, the texture good, the lamination fine and silky, and the cleavage very good and straight.

There is also a very promising vein of green slate, which Capt. Francis recommends should be proved by driving a level into the rock, and if it turn out as well as anticipated will prove a very good green quarry.

In addition to the slate there are several veins or reefs of auriferous quartz traversing a portion of the set, near to the Foxdale district, which it is believed will

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IN DEVONSHIRE,
From the time the Phœnicians to the present.
By G. CHOWN.
London: Published at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journals should be regularly ordered: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

URANIUM ORE.—"J. F. M." (near Manchester).—The St. Austell Consols sold during last year 3 cwt. of uranium ore, for 231. Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, of London, and we presume many of the Birmingham refiners also will purchase it, but must sample the ore themselves.

BLASTING BY MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY.—"W. J." (Bagillt).—The manufacturer of the cheap magneto machine referred to is Mr. William Ladd, the philosophical instrument maker, of Beak-street, Regent-street.

GLAMORGAN IRON COMPANY.—As a pretty large holder of shares, and being unable to get any information from the office as to what the company are doing, will some reader be so good as to inform me if they have as yet done anything at the mine? If not, what the hindrance is, and if there is any prospect of their commencing soon—with any other information about the company?—J. C.

WEST CLIFFORD (Limited).—I have no desire to depreciate the value of this property by making unnecessary entries. I am, however, fairly desirous to ascertain particulars, and as the Journal is the only source through which I can obtain the information, I trouble you with this communication. It is usual to look for particulars as to the development of mining properties in your columns, and as they have not as yet disclosed anything of the progress of the West Clifford, I put, through you, to the directors or secretary the following questions, an answer to which will give very little trouble.—1. What is now doing at the mine?—2. Who is the manager at the mine?—3. Are the machinery and buildings bought for 1000l. from the late Wheel Moyle Company, and now upon that part of the grant, included in the purchase?—4. Has Mr. Williams retired from the board?—5. Is it true that a new engine-house is to be erected on the Tine Tang part of the site? If so, who is to supply the engine, and at what price?—6. Has a promoter and dealer in the district a contract for supplying materials? If so, upon what terms?—A SHAREHOLDER: Old Broad-street, Aug. 10.

SIR.—Any reader would greatly oblige by informing me, through the Journal, what has become of the following companies: there are, no doubt, a great many shareholders, readers of your valuable paper, who would be glad of the like information:—The London and Californian Gold Quartz Crushing Company (registered Jan. 27, 1852), the Melbourne Gold and General Mining Association, and the British Australian Gold Mining Company; the latter brought out about the same time as the former one.—J. L.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—When in Cornwall last week, I was sorry to hear of the misfortune on the Carnmenel lode; the running together of the 48, 58, and 68 ft. levels, between Hosking's and Painter's; also great doubts entertained of Hosking's shaft running together. I believe the agents are now using every means to secure Hosking's shaft. Several horses and carts and upwards of 30 men have been daily employed for the last fortnight, carting in barrow-stuff from surface, to fill up the dangerous part of the levels. This misfortune I have no doubt will cost the adventurers equally as much as the former run at Hosking's shaft. I am rather surprised that our practical manager should overlook this important point, and more so as there is no mention made of it in the report in the Journal of August 6.—J. W.

GREAT MOULTON SLATE COMPANY.—In reply to the enquiry of "Shareholder," in the Journal of July 20, it is stated by "Quarryman" last week that there had been great mismanagement, and, of course, great outlay of money at the quarry "uselessly;" and, from his statement, I certainly cannot but think he must be right. The directors themselves, indeed, in their report just issued may be said to admit or endorse the truth of that statement, when they say "the incline, engine-house, turbine, &c., are all ready for use;" but there is, in fact, no use for them, as "the period for slate-making has not yet arrived." This is the purpose of the report to be laid before the shareholders on Monday next; nor do the directors now venture to say when that happy period, so long promised, may be expected. It was to have been in July, 1862; then in July, 1863; and now, in August, 1864, we are informed "the period for slate-making has not yet arrived." Has there not, then, been a great want of judgment and mismanagement, notwithstanding the report of the directors to the contrary? Should it not have been ascertained, in the very first place, by proving the quarry thoroughly, whether so vast an outlay for incline, machinery, buildings, &c., was likely to be remunerative, or totally thrown away? Might not disasters have been anticipated, and their evil consequences thus been greatly mitigated? I quite agree with "Quarryman" that matters have been sadly mismanaged; and I trust that at the meeting of the company, on Aug. 15, there may be a thorough overhauling of the past and present, with a view to future improvement, and perhaps ultimate success.—SUBSCRIBER.

CHIVERTON WHEAL ROSE.—As it appears to be the general impression that I am still the secretary of this mine, permit me to state, through the columns of the Journal, that I resigned last January, and since that time have had nothing whatever to do with the mine or its management.—THOMAS FULLER, Jun.: Winchester-buildings.

MINING MACHINERY.—"J. W." (North Wales).—The latest patent of Mr. E. S. Crease with which we are acquainted is that which was patented in Oct. last. According to the specification it appears that in boring or perforating rock, or other earthy substances, by machinery, actuated by steam, compressed air, or other motive power, instead of using a cylinder with ordinary inlet and outlet valves worked by the intervention of levers, the patentee employs two cylinders side by side, one being of greater diameter than the other. The pistons worked in these cylinders, and the passages connecting the two cylinders together, are so arranged that each acts as a piston valve to the other; thereby giving a reciprocating motion the one to the other, without the use of tappets or levers of any kind. He claims—firstly, constructing engines for working tools and apparatus for drilling, boring, and excavating, with two cylinders, placed side by side, one cylinder being of greater diameter than the other; the pistons which work in these cylinders, and the ports or passages which connect the cylinders, being arranged in such manner that each piston acts as a piston valve to the other, substantially as described. Secondly, imparting feed motion to the borer or boring tool, by connecting the feed screw to the spindle inserted through the end of the cylinder, by fixing on the screw at the same end of the cylinder a ratchet wheel, with lever and pawl working loose on the same, and connecting this lever with an eccentric fixed on the spindle.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 13, 1864.

The statistics of the Mineral Wealth of the United Kingdom for 1863, the general summary of which we published in last week's Journal, are, upon the whole, satisfactory, although the increase was certainly not in the same proportion as in previous years. The increase in the value of mineral products as raised from the mines was no less than 1,225,855l., and the increase upon them in the state in which they were brought into the market amounted to 1,673,290l. With an industry so vast as that connected with minerals a comparatively trifling depression in the market produces a most noticeable effect in the apparent increase in its development; and, when it is considered that during the year to which the statistics relate not only were the metal trades generally in a very unencouraging position, but there were several other circumstances which acted most effectually in temporarily diverting attention from mining enterprise. That the sanguine hopes which had been entertained of Wales surpassing, or at least proving equal to, California or Australia as an auriferous region, were gradually fading away; and, as those who had embarked their capital upon the absurd anticipation of obtaining dividends of certainly not less than cent. per cent. monthly were disappointed, complaints and condemnations of mining were heard, which instilled fear into the minds even of those who were obtaining fair, nay, large, returns from their mining adventures, inducing them to realise upon their property at prices in some cases below those of the day, rather than risk the possibility of having subsequently to sell in a less favourable market. The natural consequence of such operations was to depress prices; and, as the public always hasten into the market to sell precisely at the time when they should hold, all securities connected with mineral workings fell into general disfavour and became neglected.

But for the fortunate circumstance that the importance of the development of the mineral wealth of a country is continually becoming more extensively recognised, the adverse bearing of affairs during 1863 would have had the effect of compelling us to show a decrease in the production, which might have deterred others from aiding to swell the general wealth. The position of coal is about the same as in the preceding year, and iron ore shows an increase of upwards of 800,000l., which leaves something less

than 500,000l. as the increase upon metalliferous minerals generally. Tin, copper, lead, and zinc are doubtless the metals to which the more importance must be attached, as contributing more largely to the grand total; but it must be gratifying alike to miners and mine adventurers to find that the products which have previously been known to them only as minerals—the presence, indeed, of which was to be dreaded rather than otherwise—are coming more largely into use, and commanding prices which more than pay the cost of preparing them for sale. Muriatic shows an increase of 4000l. upon the year's sales; the quantity of arsenic sold has nearly doubled; and gossans, wolfram, and miscellaneous minerals show a satisfactory increase. Uranium appears for the first time in the list, 3 cwt. having been sold for 231. Unimportant as such an item as this may appear against a total approaching 40,000,000l., such items are not without significance, from the indirect advantage which may result to other metals from their extraction. Take, for example, wolfram, which until within the last few years was known only as a metal which rendered almost unsaleable the tin ore with which it was associated, whilst its separation deprived the miner of the profit which the number of tons of tin produced led him to anticipate—to sell the tin and wolfram together, and to separate them and sell the cleaned tin afterwards, alike resulted in loss to the miner. At the present time uses have been found for the wolfram, and improvements have been made in the process of separation, the result being that it is profitable to the miner to separate the wolfram for its intrinsic worth, whilst its removal renders the tin saleable for the best instead of a mere nominal price.

To return to the more common metals, it will be found that the production of tin ore increased to the extent of upwards of 1000 tons, giving an improved money value of more than 120,000l. The low price of copper rendered it so unprofitable to many mines to return the ore of that metal, that in not a few instances the production was stopped until the market should present a better aspect. That time has happily arrived, so that it may be anticipated that the returns of copper for 1864 will far more than make up for the deficiency of last year; as it was the decline was only 12,000 tons, of the value of about 100,000l. Lead ore shows a fair increase, especially considering the position of the market for the metal during the period included; and of zinc there has been sold more than half as much again as in 1862. With respect to the future, it is not unreasonable to anticipate that, with the improvement of the market for copper and tin, the figures for the current year will show an increase which should give an impetus to mineral enterprise generally, for the steady and continual augmentation in the value of the other metals is such that a change is scarcely to be desired.

In next week's Journal we shall give an epitome of the entire return, with notes upon some of the principal items which occur in it; more especially with regard to the metals which have only recently taken their place amongst those which add to the commercial value of our mineral resources.

THE IRON TRADE OF THE WORLD.

Nothing has so much contributed to the comfort and civilisation of the human race as the development of the various industries and extended enterprises which owe their existence to an abundant supply of iron. Perhaps the most striking development of material progress during the last 35 years is the introduction of the railway system. During that period there have been constructed 113,000 miles of railway in the world; and this appears to us as the mere prelude to the extension of this enterprise on a scale so vast as scarcely any living man can conceive. There has been expended on these 113,000 miles of railway already constructed upwards of 40,000,000 tons of iron.

Great Britain and France control the world, and, fortunately for the happiness of mankind, they seem to have elected in favour of peace; and their enormous resources, which might otherwise have been dissipated in war, will unquestionably be diverted to that other great enterprise, which we regard as having merely commenced—the construction of railways, which, proceeding at an increasing ratio, will only be retarded by the limited supply of iron that can be furnished by the mines of the world. The immensely increased demand for ships and steamers built of iron will also of itself form a large drain upon our production of this mineral.

There are now about 350,000 tons of iron in warehousekeepers' stores in Scotland, which is the only reliable reserve for a trade embracing 4,000,000 tons per annum. The shipments of pig-iron from Scotland this year have been 401,600 tons, showing an increase of 26,649 tons over the corresponding period of last year; and the foundries and malleable ironworks in this district have been so actively employed as to give rise to a consumption of about 12,000 tons weekly.

It is rather a striking occurrence that recently upwards of 35 furnaces have been put out of blast in Staffordshire, although the price of pig-iron has ruled in that district from 70s. to 75s. per ton. Nineteen years ago the price of Scotch pig-iron attained 120s. per ton, and for many months afterwards it was maintained at above 100s. per ton. In 1854 the highest price was 92s. 6d., and the average price for that year was 80s. per ton.

It may be noted as a singular feature in connection with the iron trade, that the highest range of prices for iron seems to be coincident with high rates of money.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINES—PRACTICAL APPLICATION.

BANQUET IN A COAL PIT.

The existing strike at the Oaks and High Royd Collieries, which resulted in the South Yorkshire masters locking-out their men for nearly five months, also led them, in the early part of the contest, to see whether some means could not be adopted tending to lessen the constant demands for an increase of wages, which the state of the trade and the markets would not warrant them in conceding. One of the most practicable modes appeared to be the introduction of coal-cutting machines suitable to the Barnsley district. For the purpose of having that object at once adopted, the Coalmasters' Association agreed to subscribe 500l. towards the first three introduced. Orders were at once given for a number, and the working of the first laid down took place on Thursday, the 4th instant, at the High Royd Colliery, belonging to Messrs. Hall and Stones. There was a large attendance of colliery proprietors and gentlemen connected with the trade. The machine, which is extremely simple in its construction, is the invention of Mr. J. Grafton Jones, of the Blaina Ironworks, Monmouthshire. It consists of a cylinder, bed-plate, and bearing, all in one casting, and is supported on four wheels. The pick-shaft is carried by a cylindrical bearing, which is capable of being turned by means of a hand-wheel at the end of the machine, so as to fix the pick in any position by which vertical, horizontal, or angular grooves may be cut in coal or any other mineral. It is a great improvement upon the trunk coal-cutting machine, of which Mr. Jones is joint inventor, and which is only capable of working one way, and performing one operation, whereas the new one is capable of performing any operation, at the same time being less complicated in its construction. When at work it strikes the coal with a force of about one ton and a half. The machine worked remarkably well in the Barnsley seam, cutting and hoisting in a manner which surprised as well as gratified the large company present. Previous to its being put in motion, Miss Hall (daughter of one of the proprietors) set it going, in doing which she said—"Ladies and gentlemen,—In giving the first turn to this machine, I do so with the hope that it will be the means of abridging human labour and saving life; whilst, at the same time, it will also conduce to the interests of the colliery proprietors in this and in other pits in which it may be introduced." She then christened the machine "Ann," after herself. She was followed by Miss Stones, who gave a further turn to the wheel, and made a few happy remarks.

The machine then commenced work, and holed 24 ft. 6 in., at an average depth of 8 in. in nine minutes. The same quantity was holed in the second cut in the same time, the depth being from 14 to 18½ inches. The third cut was done in about half a minute less time. A short pick was then put on for the purpose of "slotting" the coal, when the work was again effectually done. The vertical cut was then made, and the testing of the machine terminated, there being no divergence of opinion as to its success. Several suggestions, however, of a truly practical character were made, and of which, no doubt, advantage will be taken. It was considered that greater weight and additional power might be advantageously introduced, and if a propelling regulation were employed instead of manual force, so that it might to some extent become self-acting. Altogether the company, nearly all practical men, considered the machine a great success, and with some slight improvements well adapted to the Barnsley coal district. At the conclusion of the performances of the machine the party adjourned to the south level, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens and bracken, which completely hid the coal from view, in the centre of which was a long table, loaded with the choicest edibles, interspersed with choice plants and flowers. Upwards of sixty sat down to dinner. Mr. Alderman CARR, of Sheffield, occupied the chair, and Mr. R. INNES, of Barnsley, the vice-chair. On the termination of the dinner, the CHAIRMAN gave the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, which were warmly responded to.—MR. CHORSE

(Hall) then proposed "Masters and Men." He alluded to the disputes which existed during the last five months, and which, whilst entailing great privations on the men and their families, had been prejudicial to the masters, who were obliged to close their pits. Now, however, that the pits were again open, he hoped there would never be occasion for a similar state of things. If they continued to work amicably, he had no doubt they would have a prosperous trade, by which both parties would have an opportunity of retrieving the losses they had sustained.—The CHAIRMAN then gave "Success to the High Royd Colliery and the New Machine," which was received with great enthusiasm.—MR. HALL, in replying on the part of the firm, said that he had every confidence that the new machine would be most successful—not only to the colliery proprietor would it be beneficial, but to the miner, the hardest part of whose work it would do. From what he had seen it did, it fully realised his expectations, and if any deficiency should arise he felt sure that Mr. Jones would be able to remedy it.—The VICE-CHAIRMAN, in eulogistic terms, proposed the health of Mr. Jones, the inventor of the machine.—MR. JONES, in acknowledging the toast, said that the experiment seen that day had demonstrated the practicability of getting coal by machinery. He was much obliged to the proprietors of the High Royd Colliery for giving him the opportunity of introducing the machine into the South Yorkshire district, as it had led other proprietors to give orders for them. Of their ultimate success to achieve all that was required in the getting of coal he had not the slightest doubt. (Cheers.)

MR. R. THORP (North Gawber), then gave the health of the CHAIRMAN, who replied in a pithy and practical address. He said that, in addition to his practice as a medical man, he had for some years past been a colliery proprietor, and so far from finding the coal trade so lucrative as was so generally supposed, he was sorry to say that his prospects were prospects still. He thought, however, he could see a brighter future before him, owing to the skill and ingenuity of their mechanics. The introduction of the machine which had that day seen at work led him to believe that coal-cutting by machinery would be generally adopted. By it the coal would be got with less labour, with a smaller amount of waste, and a great saving of human life. The machine would render the workings in collieries much safer than at present, as it would constantly send a stream of fresh air into the midst of the gas, thereby greatly lessening the chances of loss of life by explosions. Such being the benefits to be derived by cutting the coal as they had seen it cut that day, he believed the time was not far distant when the whole of the collieries in the district would be worked by machinery. They were now entering on a new era in the history of the South Yorkshire coal trade, and one that would be found beneficial to both masters and men—increasing the profits of the one, and lessening the labour without decreasing the wages of the others.—The health of the Vice-Chairman was given, and warmly received.—MR. INNES acknowledged the compliment, and expressed the great pleasure he felt in witnessing the working of the machine, which appeared to him a great success.—MR. G. CHALK (Gawber Hall Colliery), in a humorous speech, gave "The Ladies," remarking that it was not often that they were honoured with their presence in the workings of a coal pit, although they imparted a charm to any place or scene. He need scarcely say that their attendance that day had added greatly to the pleasure they had all experienced in witnessing the working of the machine, and partaking of the liberal hospitality of the proprietors of the High Royd Colliery. (Loud cheers.)—MR. R. THORP returned thanks.—After singing the National Anthem, the large party ascended to the top, after an entertainment both pleasant and novel, and which passed off in a manner in every way satisfactory to all parties concerned.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

AUG. 11.—The scarcity of water still interferes seriously with operations at the iron and tin-plate works, and a great number of hands are only partially employed. There are a good number of orders on the ironmasters' books, and the state of the trade shows no material variation from last week. The enquiry for rails from America and from some of the continental states has increased, although it cannot be said that there is any decided improvement in prices. It is clear, however, that the trade is in a far better state in South Wales than in Staffordshire and other iron districts of the kingdom. The advance in the rate of discount has checked operations to some extent, not only in the iron trade, but in the tin-plate and coal trades as well; and, with money so high, it is really surprising that trade generally is so active, and that prices are maintained. In tin-plates there is only a moderate business doing, and the current quotations leave hardly any margin for profits. Yet, in the face of this unfavourable state of things, the men are agitating for an increase in wages, and new hands have had to be engaged at several of the works. This shows the mischief done by interested agitators, as anyone having the least knowledge of the tin-plate trade must know that the masters cannot possibly afford to grant an advance in wages at the present time. Steam coal is in average demand, and the shipments have been considerable during the last few days. Orders are coming in pretty freely from the east coast and the West of England for house coals, and the current quotations are firmly held. Coke remains without any change of importance, the quantity sent to Staffordshire being still below the average.

The Reports of the Inspectors of Coal Mines for the year 1863 places the South Wales district in a very unfavourable position. As compared with the year 1862, there is an increase in casualties (fatal or otherwise) under every head, with one exception, and the total deaths reached 159 against 135 in the previous year. This is a matter for the serious consideration of our colliery viewers, and it is to be hoped that increased efforts will be made to ensure more safety to the collier in his best dangerous occupation. The two great items in the list are, 66 deaths from explosions of damp, and 54 from falls of rock; making from these two causes alone no less than 120 deaths. At a recent meeting of the South Wales Institute of Engineers, Mr. Thomas Evans, the then Government Inspector for the district (now Inspector for the Derby district), made special reference to the number of deaths from falls of rock, which he contended could be materially reduced by a sufficient supply of timber being always placed at the disposal of the men, and by efficient propping being insisted upon by the managers. Certainly the men often neglect to use sufficient timber, when they have an ample supply at command; but, on the other hand, it is the duty of those in power to enforce obedience to the rules. As already stated, the subject of timbering requires attention on the part of all parties connected with collieries, and the columns of the *Mining Journal* are open to any parties having suggestions to offer by which the number of accidents may be reduced.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CARNGETHIN COLLIERY.—A few weeks since, it will be remembered that Mr. Crawshaw Bailey, M.P., and Mr. Edmund D. Williams, proprietors of the Carngethin Colliery, were summoned before the Caerphilly magistrates on two charges, first for not providing an adequate break; and, secondly, for not providing a proper screw or other suitable implement for keeping the two wheels of the winding machinery in permanent gear, as required by the special rules, under the 23d and 24th V.C., c. 181. On the first charge a penalty of 10l. was inflicted at the time; and on the second charge it was held, on behalf of the defendants, that the manager, and not the proprietors, was the party liable. In consequence of this objection the magistrates expressed their intention to consider their decision. After repeated adjournments the case came on again on Tuesday last; Mr. Bradgate, as before, appeared for the Government Inspector of Mines (Mr. Lionel Brough), and Mr. Carter, from Messrs. Woodhouse and Colborne, represented the defendants. Mr. Lionel Brough was examined at some length, and he proved that before the accident at the colliery, which resulted in the death of two men, there was not a proper screw to keep the machinery in permanent gear. The magistrates decided that the case was proved, and that Mr. Edmund D. Williams, as the acting partner, was liable. The mitigated penalty of 10l. and costs was inflicted, and an application is to be made to Sir George Grey to hand over the penalty, as was done in the former case, to the widows of the men that were killed at the colliery.

PONTNEWYDD AND BRYNNA IRONWORKS.—(From a Correspondent).—At the request of some of the directors of the company that has taken these works, Mr. Evan Hopkins has been down to inspect and report as to whether it would be desirable or not to carry on the working. It is understood that Mr. Hopkins's report is favourable to carrying on both works, and more especially Brynna. There is also a report that Pontnewydd is likely to be purchased by a firm which already possesses an ironwork in the neighbourhood; and, worked in conjunction with their other establishments, it is believed that Pontnewydd would become a valuable property.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

AUG. 11.—This is a general holiday week in both the great manufacturing districts of Staffordshire. In the north it is Stoke Wakes, with which it would be heresy to associate the idea of work; and in the south, Wolverhampton Races have a similar, though hardly equal, influence. There has not been much doing, and as orders are not large a little holiday making causes no inconvenience. There is a pretty good demand for plates, and a moderate one for sheets, but the bar mills of the district are doing very little. Pig-iron is not selling except in rare cases, but manufacturers' stocks are running out rapidly, and transactions will probably take place soon. The colliers in the neighbourhood of Dudley generally remain out, in opposition to the reduction of wages. The blast-furnacemen there are also on strike, and the furnaces out, and even if they were disposed to go to work the furnaces will not be put in blast, with the mines at rest and the slack demand for pig-iron. It is worthy of note that though there are about 40 furnaces less in blast than at the beginning of the year, pigs are still a drag in the market, which is explained by the fact that the hot weather has reduced the make of iron, and that the supply of pigs for other districts is so large. In North Staffordshire about 350 colliers, in the employment of Messrs. Williamson, are out in opposition to a reduction of wages. At Sneyd-green Colliery nearly all the men have returned to work.

The conduct of the men during these protracted strikes is generally good. At Lower Gornal some 700 men have attended special services in the parish church, which were held at their request on week-day evenings. On Sunday last out-door religious meetings, in which Dissenting Ministers took part, were held near Dudley. Again, there was a tea party in connection with the Ironworkers' Association, in St. George's Hall, Wolverhampton, on Monday evening, at which Mr. Robert Sidney, brother of the Member for Stafford, and who takes the popular rôle, presided. The attendance was rather small, but it may be noticed that Mr. Sidney equalled opposition should any attempt be made to reduce the rate of wages at the finished ironworks. Mr. Kane, the President of the Gateshead executive, spoke, and said any attempt at a reduction would be resisted. In the course of his speech he announced that ironmasters in Staffordshire would not be allowed by the association to send iron to Yorkshire "to help

From Mr. GEORGE BATTERS:—There has been no particular animation in the Market for Mining Shares during the week, but the tendency is towards improvement. EAST GRENVILLE has risen to 6½, 6¼, and have been in great demand by the In by the dealers. WEST CHILVERTON has risen to 6½, 6¼, and have also been in great demand by the investing public. There is no such share in the market for six months past. The reserves are very large, and are being augmented at the rate of about 10,000 tons per month. The engine-shaft is now down 8 fms. below the 80, and the lodes will shortly be cut. At COOKNEY's engine-shaft is now down 8 fms. below the 80, and the lodes will shortly be cut. At COOKNEY's engine-shaft is now down 8 fms. below the 80, and the lodes will shortly be cut. At COOKNEY's engine-shaft is now down 8 fms. below the 80, and the lodes will shortly be cut.

ever be only half filled with water from any defect of the valves, the plunger meeting the water at half-stroke would produce a concussion so violent as to risk breaking some of the machinery. But he thought the same objection applied equally to a Cornish engine, for he did not see that there was to restrain the violence of the concussion except the water itself in the water barrel. It requires, however, that there was any species of acting arrangement in connection with the equilibrium valve for partially closing the valve and withdrawing the steam in the event of the plunger missing its stroke, or the first portion of its stroke. Mr. Howe said that there was no arrangement for closing the equilibrium valve in case of the engine ever going out of doors at an excessive speed; but the valve itself was of small area, and would thereby have some effect in checking, though not entirely preventing, too rapid an outdoor stroke. In crank pumping-engines there is a serious breakage of the machinery in consequence of the plunger missing the first portion of its stroke, when suddenly meeting the water in the cylinder, and in such engines the danger of injury from this cause was heightened by the force of the concussion, arising not merely from the momentum of the moving parts, but further by the engine power, in consequence of the steam continuing to act in the cylinders, so that the plunger was driven down upon the water by the full power of the engine. In the Cornish engine, on the other hand, while the concussion was, no doubt, equally severe, as far as it arose from the momentum of the plunger and pump-rod, it was not further augmented by any engine power, as the pump-rod made the down stroke by its own weight alone, without any aid from the steam. Moreover, as the liability of a valve to stick once during any period of time was in proportion to the number of times it had to open and shut in that time, there would be greater risk of such concussions in the pumps with a rotary pumping-engine running quick than with a large Cornish engine making a smaller number of strokes. Mr. Bratwell concurred in the greater risk of a valve sticking in a large number of short strokes as compared with a few long strokes, since, of course, the oftener it had to open the greater was the risk of its sticking; but in other respects he did not see that the Cornish engine possessed the advantage which had been claimed for it by the Cornish engineers. In a Cornish engine, he thought, on the contrary, the advantage was on the other side, in the Cornish engine, there was certainly nothing else beyond the momentum of the pump-rod and plunger to produce a concussion when the plunger met the water at half-stroke; but then, in consequence of the massiveness and weight of those parts in a Cornish engine, their momentum was far in excess of that in a crank-engine; and though in the latter engine the steam was continuing to exert its force in the cylinder during the stroke of the pump, yet the addition of the heavy fly-wheel completely controlled the speed of the engine, and prevented it from running too fast, whereas, at the beginning of its stroke, whereas in the Cornish engine, as soon as the equilibrium valve opened, the motion of the plunger was entirely unrestrained in the outdoor stroke, without any provision for checking its motion in the event of an accident. He, therefore, thought the concussion produced by such an accident will be far greater in the Cornish engine than in a rotary pumping-engine with crank and fly-wheel.

This led to the conclusion that a central pumping station would be most effectual and convenient; and the general result of experience showed that the Cornish pumping-engine was most to be relied on for pumping from a considerable depth, and when well constructed was least likely to require repairs. The result has completely carried out these anticipations, as the new engine has maintained the entire drainage of the colliery for the last three quarters of a year, and has proved itself completely satisfactory, in requiring no repairs, and has effected a great saving in cost of the engine and repairs, as well as in fuel and stores. It has to be remarked also that the plan of having a central pumping-engine, which is now generally adopted, has completely solved the disadvantage that the engines when running were not so perfectly under control for starting or stopping at particular points when required, on account of being burdened with the irregular loads of the pumps: there was also the objection of having to disconnect the ropes when it was required to run the engine for pumping alone. A rotary pumping-engine is also exposed to the dangers that inevitably arise from an obstruction getting under the suction clacks and causing the pump to miss its stroke; or from the pump being only partially filled with water, so that the plunger meeting the water at half stroke, or at other points short of the top, the concussion produced is so great that some portion of the machinery must give way. This engine has purposely been made larger than is necessary for the present requirements of the colliery, in order to allow of its being again increased to meet the requirements of the future, again increasing the engine power for drainage. In consequence of the engine being thus too large at present for the work to be done, it does not yet admit of expansion being carried to any high degree; for the total mass set in motion by the engine amounts at present to only about 54 tons, taking the effective inertia of the beam as equal to 6 tons collected at the extremities; which is not sufficient to control the velocity of the stroke at starting within the limits that are safe for the pumps to work, unless the degree of expansion be very limited, so as to allow of a comparatively low initial pressure of steam.

In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, the Chairman (Mr. Sampson Lloyd) observed that the wrought-iron engine-beam was a feature of particular interest, after the terrible accident that had occurred at the Mars Colliery, by the breaking of the large cast-iron beam. The success of the Clay Cross beam will probably lead to the introduction of similar large wrought-iron beams wherever great strains are to be borne. Mr. F. G. Bramwell observed that in reference to the reason for adopting the Cornish pumping-engine for draining the colliery at Clay Cross, in preference to the rotary pumping-engine, it had been mentioned that with the latter, if the pump should

LAGUNAZO SULPHUR AND COPPER COMPANY
(LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of this company will be HELD at the registered offices, No. 43, Moorgate-
street, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 24th Inst., at Eleven o'clock precisely,
for the purpose of confirming the following resolution passed at the extraordinary meet-
ing, held this day :—
That the directors of this company be authorised to issue 5000 shares, marked C, of
£1 each, as a part of the original capital of the company, the same to receive a first divi-
dend of 10 per cent. on the amount, and afterwards the same equally with the other shares.
The company have the option of paying off the shares, or any part of
them, at any time after the end of three years from the completion of the last payment,
on giving three months' notice, at £1 5s. per share."
August 5, 1864. By order. C. O. ROGERS, Sec.

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dend of 10 per cent. on the amount, and afterwards the same equally with the other shares.
The company have the option of paying off the shares, or any part of
them, at any time after the end of three years from the completion of the last payment,
on giving three months' notice, at £1 5s. per share."
August 5, 1864. By order. C. O. ROGERS, Sec.

LAGUNAZO SULPHUR AND COPPER COMPANY
(LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of this company will be HELD at the registered offices, No. 43, Moorgate-
street, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 24th Inst., at Eleven o'clock precisely,
for the purpose of confirming the following resolution passed at the extraordinary meet-
ing, held this day :—
That the directors of this company be authorised to issue 5000 shares, marked C, of
£1 each, as a part of the original capital of the company, the same to receive a first divi-
dend of 10 per cent. on the amount, and afterwards the same equally with the other shares.
The company have the option of paying off the shares, or any part of
them, at any time after the end of three years from the completion of the last payment,
on giving three months' notice, at £1 5s. per share."
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That the directors of this company be authorised to issue 5000 shares, marked C, of £1 each, as a part of the original capital of the company, the same to receive a first dividend of 10 per cent. on the amount, and afterwards the same equally with the original shares.

The company have the option of paying off the shares, or any part of them, at any time after the end of three years from the completion of the last payment, on giving three months' notice, at £1 5s. per share."

ASSETS 5,186*4*. By order. C. O. ROGERS, Sec.

IMPORTANT COLLIERY, IRONWORKS, AND FIRE-BRICK WORKS, ON THE TYNE.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. PYE, under instructions from the proprietor, will OFFER FOR PUBLIC COMPETITION, in the month of September next, a LEASE of WYLLAM COLLIERY, IRONWORKS, AND FIRE-BRICK WORKS, WORKMEN'S HOUSES, AND APPURTENANCES, with an absolute transfer of the PLANT and COLLIERY MATERIALS, &c.

Particulars are in preparation, and will be furnished by Mr. R. E. DEES, solicitor, and Messrs. T. E. FORSTER and Co., mining engineers, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and by the auctioneer, Great Market, Newcastle.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

RE-SALE BY AUCTION OF THE EXTENSIVE AND PRODUCTIVE BAMPFYLDE COPPER MINE, NEAR NORTH MOLTON, DEVON.—The sale of the Bampfylde Copper Mine, on the 4th day of May last, being in consequence of legal infirmities, now cancelled, notice is hereby given that the said MINE, LEASE, with the VALUABLE, EXTENSIVE, and complete PLANT, MACHINERY, &c., WILL BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, upon the mine, at Twelve o'clock, on Thursday, the 1st day of September proximo. Also, the VENDOR'S INTEREST (10s. in the pound) in all the copper ore broken in and upon the said mine, up to the 31st day of August inst.

Catalogues, with conditions of sale, can be had upon application to Capt. POPE, on the mine; or Mr. CHARLES HAND, Hope Chambers, Leather-lane, Liverpool.

This mine has been for some time past making considerable profits over the working expenses, and, there being reserves of copper ore unworked, there is little or no doubt will continue remunerative. The last sale of ore (401 tons) realised £15 10s. 6d. per ton; and, in short, the merits of this undertaking can be readily perceived by anyone inspecting the same.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MINERS.

FOR SALE, THE NEWTOWNARDS AND CONLIG LEAD MINES, near BELFAST, IRELAND. These mines, which are of long standing, and have been for many years successfully worked by a private company, are now OFFERED FOR SALE, with all the PLANT and MACHINERY thereon, together with the GOODWILL of the LEASE of the MINES, Newtownards being held under the Marquis of Londonderry, for the lifetime of a healthy young person; and Conlig under lease from Robert Edward Ward, Esq., for an unexpired term of years. These mines for many years yielded large dividends to the shareholders, but it being now requisite to raise new capital for the further prosecution of the works, and some of the shareholders refusing to join in the raising of such capital, it has been determined to dispose of the mines, to enable a new company to make the requisite trials, which there is good reason to expect will be successful.

The purchaser of the mines to take the plant and machinery at a valuation. Tenders, addressed to Mr. F. B. NOLLE, Douglas, Isle of Man, to be sent in before the 30th August inst.

Full particulars can be obtained upon application to Mr. NOLLE; or to Capt. W. H. ROWS, Newtownards, who will show the mines.—Douglas, August 3, 1864.

MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, A SLATE QUARRY PROPERTY, vein proved, and position commanding all advantages. Also, a VALUABLE GRANT, possessing a RICH SILVER-LEAD MINE, with other lodes, very favourable.—To treat for the same, apply to Mr. H. P. M. OWEN, C.E., Penrhynendendrach, via Carnarvon.

Mr. OWEN has OTHER MINES and QUARRIES TO DISPOSE OF. Also, begs to offer his services to gentlemen in all inspections of native mineral, with practical reports thereon. Immediate attention given.

LEAD MINE FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, THE INTEREST IN A LEAD MINE IN THE COUNTY DOWN, IRELAND, together with all the MACHINERY, PLANT, STORES, &c., of the mine, the whole being in perfect working order.—Apply to "C. U. M.," mining offices, 33, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

SLATE QUARRIES.—TO BE LET, ALLT DINAS SLATE QUARRY, situated in the parish of Llanfawr, in the county of Brecon, ten miles from Builth, five from the intended railway station at Maescefnod on the Central Wales Railway, and six from the Mid Wales Railway at Newbridge.

The slate vein runs up from the river to the top of the mountain, to a height of 511 ft., is about half a mile in length, and 200 yards in width.

Four openings have been made in the vein, and although penetrated only to a few feet from the surface it produces good slates.

The slate is of good quality and fine texture, of bluish grey colour, the same as Lord Palmerston's quarry, Festinog and Aberlenny.

The metal and quality of the slate is strong and durable, will bear carriage to any part of the world, and stands the heat necessary for enamelling perfectly.

There is room for tipping rubbish for centuries, and a plentiful supply of water at all times of the year.

Apply to J. PRATT, Esq., land agent, Crickhowell.

TO BE LET, THE MINERALS UNDER THREE PARTS OF FORCH NEST MOUNTAIN (300 acres more or less) in the parish of YSTRAD-Y-VDWIG, in the county of GLAMORGAN.—Apply by letter, to Mrs. COLEMAN, Tynny-y-Pwim, Llantrisant, Glamorganshire.

TO BE LET, SEVERAL EXTENSIVE MINERAL ROYALTIES, on the EGTON ESTATE, GROSWMONT, near WHITBY, YORKSHIRE. The above contains abundant DEPOSITS of IRONSTONE, FREESTONE, and WHINSTONE, and possess direct communication with the Whitby branch of the North-Eastern Railway, and with the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway, by which limestone, coal, and coke can be obtained at reasonable rates.—Applications, stating terms, to be made on or before the 1st October next, to Mr. THOMAS E. FORSTER, No. 7, Ellison-place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; or to Mr. G. R. FORSTER, Cowpen Colliery, Blyth, Morpeth, of whom further particulars and information can be obtained.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, CLARENCE CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER, are at all times in a position to deal in all the market Dividend and Progressive Mine shares, and also to advise on all mining matters, being practically acquainted with the business, and having a daily communication from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall.

Messrs. HARVEY and Co. publish a monthly "Mining Circular," containing a valuable summary of mining information. Forwarded gratis on application. The Circular for June contains special reports on Wheal Curtis, Nangiles, Granbler and St. Aubyn.

MINING OFFICES, 28, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

LEIGH, MOLYNEUX, AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, BUY AND SELL SHARES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, on commission or for net cash.

Office of the Harzard Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), James Leigh, secretary.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS IN THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF SHARES IN BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, AND ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK.

Mr. SPARGO has for sale shares in English mines paying from 10 to 20 per cent. upon the present price, in bi-monthly and quarterly dividends, as also a number of shares in good progressive mines, some of which he with confidence specially recommends to the public as sound investments.

Mr. SPARGO gives every information as to position and prospects of all mining undertakings, upon application either personally or by letter, and is enabled, through his long experience, aided by his monthly visits to Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, to obtain the most reliable information as to the numerous mines in those districts. He will, at all times give the best advice as to investment in mines, and, if necessary, inspect them himself; as in all cases he wishes to be guided by the intrinsic value of the property. Upon the receipt of 5s. he will furnish a selected list of dividend and progressive companies.

Mr. SPARGO has published the following works, viz.:—

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall, 1859, price 2s. 6d.

Statistics of the Mines of Devon, 1860, price 2s. 6d.

Statistics of the Mines of Wales, 1862, price 2s. 6d.

Statistics of the Mines of Cornwall, 1864, price 2s. 6d.

Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall. Scale, three miles to an inch. Printed in three colours, showing distinctly the mining districts, the height of the hills, &c. Price 10s. 6d., on cloth and rollers.

Geological maps of the various mining districts, showing the boundary line of each mine, with the lodes, cross-courses, and other courses by which it is traversed. Price 2s. 6d. each.

A Model, or Relief, map of Cornwall (6 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft.), presenting the names of every town and village, as also every characteristic point of the county. Price £5 5s.

Dividends received, calls paid, and all orders promptly negotiated.

Commission 1½ per cent.

Mr. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.

Bankers: Bank of London, and the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited).

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, No. 2, WINCHESTER BUILDINGS, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. FULLER AND CO. continue to BUY and SELL EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SHARES IN BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, AND GOVERNMENT STOCK, either for money or account. Stock Exchange business effected upon the usual commission.

Telegraphic messages promptly attended to, and every information supplied, either personally or by letter. Office hours, from Ten to Four o'clock.

Bankers: The Metropolitan and Provincial Cornhill.

COLORADO MINING AGENCY OF GIBSON AND DELANY.

OFFICES.—DENVER AND CENTRAL CITIES, COLORADO; and 4 and 6, PINE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

INFORMATION GIVEN on all COLORADO MINING PROPERTY, EXAMINED, and REPORTED UPON.

FULLY DEVELOPED MINES FOR SALE.

MINING PROPERTY BOUGHT, SOLD, or TAKEN ON COMMISSION.

Stockholders and other parties having interests in Colorado mining property can at all times obtain confidential and reliable information to latest dates, as to the value of their investments.

MR. R. SYMONS, SURVEYOR, &c., TRURO, having engaged a lithographic artist, is PREPARED TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MAPS, PLANS, CHARTS, PROSPECTUSES OF MINES, &c., in the best style of art, at the shortest notice, and at moderate prices.

Surveying and Lithographic Offices, Fydar-street, Truro, July 14, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CHIVERTON WHEAL ROSE MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 20th day of August inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by William Rodda and Francis Trenerry, creditors of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the sittings of the Court, to be held at Truro, Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 17th day of August inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioners, their solicitor, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioners or their solicitor, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before Monday, the 15th day of August inst., and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioners, their solicitor, or agents.

(Agents for H. F. Whitefield, St. Columb, Solicitor for the Petitioners.) Dated Truro, August 5, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST CRINNIS COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 24th day of August inst., to SEND IN THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to William Mitchell, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at Truro. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 5, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WENDRON UNITED MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 29th day of August inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at WENDRON UNITED MINES, in the parish of Wendron, within the said Stannaries, either together or in lots, the MINE SETTS or GRANTS of the said company, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, namely:—

ONE 24 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE, with 8 tons BOILER.
1 fly-wheel, 10 tons.
1 horse wheel, and about 60 fms. of 3 in. rope, shaft tackle.
16 stamps heads and axle, with 4 frames.
31 8 in. pumps.
2 6 ft. 8 in. flat bottom windbore.
1 8 in. sinking windbore.
3 8 in. doorpieces.
2 11 ft. 7 in. working pieces.
2 8 in. H. pieces.
1 8 in. plunger pole, stuffing box & gland.
1 6 in. plunger pole, stuffing box & gland.
1 6 in. ditto.
70 fms. of ladders, iron staves.
30 fms. 7 in. wood rods.
Strapping plates, with rod pins complete.
20 fms. 6 in. ditto.
4 arm capstan and shears, with pulleys.
60 fms. ¾ chain.
1 large 4 ft. pulley.
75 fms. wire-rope.
15 small pulleys, with stand complete.
Shaft bob and stand complete, with 20 fms. 5 in. wood rod.
A quantity of smiths' and mine tools, pick bits, shovels, oil and tallow, and account-house furniture, and a variety of other materials and effects in general use in mines.
Further particulars may be had on application to Mr. BELLINGHAM, the officer in possession, at the office of the Registrar of the said Court, in Truro; or to Messrs. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 10, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH WHEAL VOR MINING COMPANY.—By an order made by his Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 26th day of July last, on the petition of Alfred Byard Sheppard, of Torquay, in the county of Devon, and John Nicholas Payne, of No. 11, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, in the City of London, creditors and also contributory of the said company, it was ordered that the said NORTH WHEAL VOR MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro (Agents for S. T. G. Downing, Redruth, Solicitor for the Petitioners.) Dated Truro, August 10, 1864.

In Chancery.

IN RE THE BRITISH ZINC ROLLING COMPANY (LIMITED), ZINC ROLLING MILLS, with the NEWLY ERECTED PLANT and MACHINERY, situate in MACCESFIELD STREET, CITY ROAD.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY have been appointed by the Master of the Rolls to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, 7th September, 1864, at One o'clock precisely, at the Guildhall Coffee-house, Gresham-street, London, in One Lot, the LEASEHOLD INTEREST in the PREMISES, and the whole of the newly fitted PLANT and MACHINERY, by Galloway, of Manchester, capable of rolling 25 tons of zinc per week.

The BUILDINGS have been almost entirely re-built since 1862, and comprise a spacious light, and lofty mill, paved with cast-iron flooring plates, and fitted with TWO PAIRS of 18 in. ROLLS, 45 in. wide, with massive driving gearing, one pair of shears, and ONE CIRCULAR CUTTING MACHINE, driven by a PAIR of 30 horse power HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, on the compound principle, with PATENT STEAM BOILER, all erected in 1862, by Galloway, of Manchester, and but little used.

TWO ZINC NAIL MAKING MACHINES, MELTING and ANNEALING FURNACE, WEIGHING MACHINE, &c.

The other erections comprise a lofty brick chimney shaft, offices for clerks and principal, stable for two horses, and loft, coach house, coal store, a large ground-floor store warehouse, smithy, foreman's office, and store room; an enclosed wharf and yard, with gateway entrance.

The premises are held on lease from the Regent's Canal Company, for a term of seven years, from 25th of March, 1862, subject to the rent of £150 per annum, and the Canal Company have consented to extend the term to an approved and responsible purchaser, so as to make it seven years from the present time.

To be viewed till the sale. Particulars may be had of GEORGE PRICE, Esq., 17, Mark-lane; of Messrs. TERRELL and CHAMBERLAIN, solicitors, 30, Basinghall-street; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

E. B. CHURCH, Chief Clerk.

TO MINE AGENTS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.

MESSRS. MONK AND SON WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 17th of August next, at DEVON WHEAL UNION MINE, the VALUABLE MATERIALS thereon, comprising:—

ONE POWERFUL WATER-WHEEL, 40 ft. diameter, 10 ft. breast, oak rings, iron sockets and cylinder ends, with 2 cranks, saddles, and gun-metal bearings, with connections attached for pumping; about 1000 fms. of ladders, 6 ft. 6 in. wide, of 2 in. pine, in excellent condition, with stands, caps, &c., complete.

2 capstans, 8 and 10 arms.

120 fms. 12 in. capstan rope.

130 fms. 10 in. ditto, nearly new.

2 shears, 40 ft. and 60 ft. high.

36 fms. 20 in. pumps.

17 fms. 14 in. ditto.

18 fms. 13 in. ditto.

14 fms. 10 in. ditto.

4 13 in. working barrels.

3 13 in. ditto.

2 12 in. ditto.

1 9 in. ditto.

4 19 in. and 20 in. matchings.

2 13 in. ditto.

2 12 in. ditto.

1 10 in. ditto.

2 9 in. ditto.

2 20 in. door and doorpieces.

3 13 in. ditto.

3 19 in. windbore.

3 13 in. ditto.

2 12 in. ditto.

Large quantity of various size chains, 2 double power crab winches, 2 lifting jacks and 8 pairs of various size blocks, machine and winze kibbles, clacks, valves, &c., various sizes; yokes, staples, and glands; 1 40 in. smiths' bellows, nearly new; 2 anvils, 1 vice, smiths' horse, forge and crane, screw stocks, with taps and dies; smiths and miners' tools, new iron and cast-steel, shovels, &c.; saw-pit, grinding stone and frame, carpenters' bench, quantity of new timber, old brass, several tons of wrought and cast scrap iron, powder, safety-fuse, oil, and 15 cwt. of antifriction grease; beam and scales, weights, grate and kitchen stove, with account-house furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Also, the agent's house, just built, containing eight rooms, with a large enclosed garden. Term unexpired about 19 years. Wood sheds and stable.

These materials are well worth notice, as they are of the best description. There is every facility for removing the materials, as the mine adjoins the turnpike-road to Tavistock from Okehampton, and is about two miles from the Tavistock Railway station. For viewing the same, apply to Capt. COCK, on the mine.

Refreshments to be on the table at Twelve o'clock. Sale to commence punctually at One o'clock.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low prices:—

One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; and two 14 in. cylinders 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be had with or without fly-wheels.—Apply to Messrs. E. PAUL and Co., Laurence Pountney-place Laurence Pountney-hill Cannon-street E.C.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS.

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK. MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON AND HEAVY SHAFTS OF ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE THEIR BEST ATTENTION. Nicholls, Williams, and Co. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.

Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—ATLAS WORKS.

HENRY CLAYTON AND CO., ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS, on and after Monday, the 8th August, will TRANSFER the MANUFACTURE of their PATENT BRICK and TILE MACHINERY, CONTRACTORS' and CONSTRUCTIVE MACHINERY GENERALLY, from their old works, at Upper Park-place, Dorset-square, to their spacious NEW ATLAS ENGINEERING WORKS, FOUNDRY, AND OFFICES, in the WOODFIELD ROAD, HARROW ROAD, LONDON, W.

HENRY CLAYTON and Co. INVITE the ATTENTION of BRICK MANUFACTURERS to their recently PATENTED PNEUMATIC DRYING PROCESS.

Catalogues free by post on application.

MR. C. SCHIELE (of the firm of C. Schiele and Co.) OFFERS HIS SERVICES as an ENGINEER, INVENTOR and CONSTRUCTOR of TURBINES, WATER-WHEELS, VENTILATORS for MINES, FANS, PUMPING MACHINERY, &c., to LAY OUT, ADVISE ON, and ASSIST IN, any of the MECHANICAL OPERATIONS, PUMPING ARRANGEMENTS, MODES of TRANSMITTING POWER THROUGH INTRICATE WORKINGS, &c., as required in the various manipulations of mining.—Please address Mr. SCHIELE, No. 26, Milton-street, Stockport-road, Manchester.

ENGINEERS.

PATENTERS and MANUFACTURERS OF FLEXIBLE TUBING FOR MINES, AND COLLIERY BRATTICE CLOTH.

WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

PALFREMAN AND CLARK, PRACTICAL ENGINEERS, are PREPARED to MAKE DRAWINGS and UNDERTAKE the EXECUTION of LOCOMOTIVES and STATIONARY ENGINES for IRONWORKS, MINES, &c., and MACHINERY in GENERAL. They will also superintend the execution of orders in this country for abroad.—4, Corporation-street, Manchester.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED 1847. OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

CHIEF OFFICES.—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICES.—6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).

is PREPARED to SUPPLY RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, capable of carrying 6, 8, or 10 tons, at annual rentals, or for purchase on deferred payments, on advantageous terms.

EDMUND FOWLER, Sec. OFFICES.—3, NEWHALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY WAGONS, WROUGHT and CAST IRON CARRIAGE and WAGON WHEELS, LURRIES, and ROAD WHEELS, and AXLES of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PATENT WHEEL MANUFACTORY, BEVERLEY IRONWORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.

IRON PYRITES.—PERSONS REQUIRING IRON PYRITES

from Spain, with FIFTY PER CENT. SULPHUR, are requested to apply to B. ABELL, Fonda del Comercio, Santander, Spain.

SPIEGELEISEN.—SPECIAL PIG IRON OF THE VERY

BEST QUALITY, £7 10s. PUDDLED STEEL, in square and flat bars, £11 10s. f.o.b. at Hull. Samples on application. JULIUS GOLDSTEIN, Hamburg.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.

THE WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.

The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.

All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONTHORPE, and BOWEN, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

Swan Rope Works.

TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
(LATE GILL AND CO.)
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.
CHAINS, SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST
AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING,
RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
Machinery sent to all parts of the world.
Foreign mining companies supplied on liberal terms.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.,
ENGINEERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE AND FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MA-
CHINERY FOR PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, &c., ENGINES
FOR STEAM CULTIVATION, SELF-MOVING ENGINES FOR COMMON ROADS
AND AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES GENERALLY.
STAMP AND WORKS, LINCOLN; and
78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
ALSO AT
LOWENEGASSE No. 44, LANDSTRASSE, VIENNA, and GEGENUEBER DEM
BAHNHOF, PESTH.
Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post.
SPECIAL DRAWINGS WHEN REQUIRED.
THE BEST STEAM THRASHING MACHINERY MADE.

Exhibition Medal, 1862.

WEIGHING MACHINERY
CONSISTING OF
PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES AND HIND'S PATENT RAIL AND ROAD
WEIGHBRIDGES, OVERHEAD TRAVELLING WEIGHING CRANES AND CRABS,
RAILWAY WEIGHING TURNABLES, &c.
CRANES
OF THE WALL, PILLAR, PORTABLE, OR TRAVELLING KINDS; AND CRABS AND
WINDCHES FOR STEAM OR HAND POWER, &c. Also, TURNABLES, WATER
COLUMNS, TANKS, AND PUMPING MACHINERY, AND GENERAL RAILWAY
PLANT, manufactured by
RICHARD KITCHIN, ENGINEER AND IRONFOUNDER,
SCOTLAND BANK IRONWORKS, WARRINGTON.

Prize Medal Awarded Great Exhibition, 1851, and
International Exhibition, 1862.

PATENT SAFETY FUZE WORKS, TUCKINGMILL,
CORNWALL.—We beg respectfully to inform the public that since the decease
of the late Mr. THOMAS DAVY this firm has consisted of JOHN SOLOMON BICKFORD,
GEORGE SMITH, FRANCIS PRYOR, SIMON DAVEY, and WILLIAM BICKFORD SMITH. It is
requested that all letters may be addressed, and all cheques and drafts made payable to
us, as
BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.

THE UNITY PATENT SAFETY FUZE COMPANY
SCORRIER, CORNWALL, SOLICIT ORDERS FOR THE DIFFERENT KINDS
OF SAFETY FUZE which they are PREPARED TO SUPPLY, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
AND OF ANY LENGTH.

Gun Cotton Manufactory.

MESSRS. THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO.,
GREAT EASTERN CHEMICAL WORKS, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.
This manufactory has been established for the purpose of preparing GUN COTTON,
according to the Austrian process, and was opened on the 26th of January last, under
the inspection of Baron Lenk. Messrs. Thomas Prentice and Co. are now able to
SUPPLY GUN COTTON, in its most approved form, either for the purposes of engineering
and mining, or for military and submarine explosion, and for the service of
artillery, as a substitute for gunpowder.
The advantages of Baron Lenk's GUN COTTON are the following:—
For PURPOSES OF ARTILLERY.—The same initial velocity of the projectile can be obtained
by a charge of gun cotton one-fourth of the weight of gunpowder. There is no
smoke from the explosion of gun cotton; it does not foul the gun, nor heat it to the in-
jurious degree of gunpowder. There is much smaller recoil of the gun. The same initial
velocity of projectile is produced, with a shorter length of barrel. In projectiles of the
nature of explosive shells it breaks the shell more equally into much more numerous
pieces than gunpowder. When used in shells, one-third the weight of gun cotton pro-
duces double the explosive force of gunpowder.
For CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MINING.—In driving tunnels through hard rock a charge
of gun cotton of given size exerts double the explosive force of gunpowder, thus a smaller
number of holes is necessary. It may be so used as, in its explosion, to reduce the rock
to much smaller pieces than gunpowder, and so facilitate its removal. As gun cotton
produces no smoke, the work can proceed much more rapidly, and with less injury to the
health of the miners. In working coal mines the advantages of bringing down much
larger quantities of material with a given charge, and the absence of smoke in the ex-
plosion, enable a much greater quantity of work to be done in a given time at a given
cost. The weight of gun cotton required to produce a given effect in mining is only
one-sixth part of the weight of gunpowder. In blasting rock under water the wider range
and greater force of a given charge is a great element in cheapening the cost of submarine
work. The peculiar local action of gun cotton, to which the effects of gunpowder show
no analogy, enables the engineer to destroy and remove submarine stones and rocks,
without the preliminary delay and expense of boring chambers for the charge.
For MILITARY ENGINEERING.—The facility of transport is increased, the weight of
gun cotton being one-sixth that of gunpowder. The peculiar localised action of gun cot-
ton facilitates the destruction of bridges and palisades, and every obstacle. For sub-
marine explosion, gun cotton has the advantage of a much wider range of destructive
power than gunpowder. For the same purpose gun cotton, from its lightness, has the ad-
vantage of keeping afloat the water-tight case in which it is contained, while gunpowder
sinks it to the bottom.
For NAVAL WARFARE.—In the batteries of ships, between decks, and in casemated
forts, the absence of smoke facilitates continuous rapid firing. The absence of fouling
and of heating are equally advantageous for naval as for military artillery.
General ADVANTAGES.—The facility of transport is increased, the weight of the
point gun cotton. It has already been preserved 10 years without injury or decay.
It can be transported through fire without danger, simply by being wetted, and when
dried in the open air it becomes as good as before. In the case of a ship, or a fortress, or
a city being on fire, this quality may be of the greatest value. It is much safer than gun-
powder, owing to its being manufactured in the shape of rope or yarn. It cannot escape
from its package, or be spilled by accident. The patent gun cotton is entirely free from
the danger of spontaneous combustion, and secures that degree of safety and certainty
which, at the time of the original invention, the gun cotton of Schönbein did not possess.
Messrs. Thomas Prentice and Co. are now in a position to contract with the owners
of mines, engineers, contractors, and governments for gun cotton prepared in the various
forms required for their use. Mining charges will be supplied in the rope form, according
to the diameters of bore required, and gun cotton match-line, as well as instructions
for using it in mines, will be supplied with it.
The great advantage of gun cotton make its use in practice very much cheaper than
its comparative price would appear to show; in blasting rock, for example, the rapidity
and quantity of the work done, with a given expense of wages, &c., is largely in favour
of gun cotton.
Messrs. THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO. are also prepared to manufacture the gun cotton,
and deliver it in the form of gun cartridges, adapted to every description of ammunition;
all they require for this purpose being a drawing of the gun, gunpowder, cartridges, and
ammunition, with the specification of weights, sizes, and initial velocities.
Artillerists who prefer to manufacture their own cartridges may make special arrange-
ments with the patent through Messrs. PRENTICE AND CO.
Stowmarket, March 10, 1864.

EDWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL
WASHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, as well
as the MOST PERFECT MACHINE MADE. Each machine is capable of washing 25
to 30 tons per diem, according to quality.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be
obtained from E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., 1, York-buildings, Adelphi, where a working
model may be seen.

CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY,
FOR SUPERSEDING THE SLOW AND EXPENSIVE USE OF MANUAL LABOUR
IN SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to
drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 ft. per diem, and
to sink shafts at the rate of 2 ft. in three days.
Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an en-
ormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.
Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE,
Tavistock, Devon.
By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth
and extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits,
with this unmistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and
judiciously selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its de-
velopment, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with
by merchants and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this im-
portant invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, mer-
chants, and miners, we opine it will meet with immediate adoption.—*Mining Journal.*

TO IRON AND COAL MASTERS, MINING AND QUARRY COMPANIES, &c.
IMPROVED BLACK VARNISH,
FOR PREVENTING IRON FROM RUST, AND WOOD FROM DECAY.

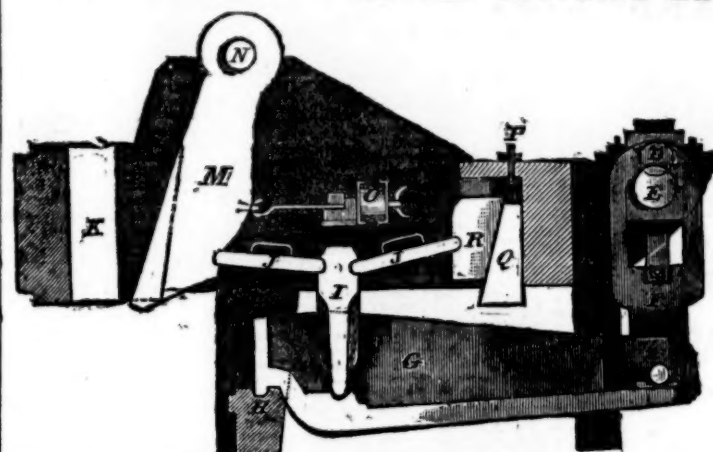
ABRILLIANT JET BLACK, SUPERIOR TO PAINT IN
APPEARANCE, dries in less time, contains preservative qualities of the best
description, and is economical in its use; one gallon, at 1s., is equal to 14 lbs. of paint,
which costs 4s. For Colliery Head Gearing, Railway Wagons, Boilers, Castings,
Cable Ropes, &c., it is especially adapted. In casks containing 10, 15, and 20 cwts.
each. In quantities of 1 ton and upwards, price £11 per ton.

TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE.
Glover and Co. have now on hand a really splendid painting sample of spirits of tur-
pentine substitute, a pure crystal, not more volatile than the genuine American turpen-
tine, and quite inoffensive to smell. Price, 2s. per gallon, in 30-gallon casks.

PETROLEUM.
This oil gives a pure, white, soft, and brilliant light, easily regulated, and portable.
For works or public buildings, where gas is not desirable, the brilliancy and economy
of the article are unequalled.

WASTE NO OIL.
STRONG IRON OIL CISTERNS.
Not liable to leak, and which economise space in the stores. From 600 gallons, 48 dia-
meter by 84 in height, price £10 10s., down to 10 gallons, 15 diameter by 21 in height,
price 15s., with EVERY VARIETY OF SIZE AND PRICE BETWEEN.
STRONG IRON BUCKETS:—
½ gals. ... 4s. 6d. | 3 gals. ... 6s. 6d. | 3½ gals. ... 5s. 6d. | 4 gals. ... 6s. 6d.
WAGON GREASE.
GLOVER AND CO., No. 40, MANESTY LANE, LIVERPOOL.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER, OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,



FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES,
AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now
in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia,
Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States & England.

The subjoined section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as
made the last five years, and is fully protected in every part by
patents.
Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is
imparted to one or both of the jaws by any convenient arrange-
ment, and combination of powerful levers, worked by a crank or
eccentric on the main shaft.
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any
person or persons found making, using, or vending any machine,
the construction of which will constitute an infringement on the
above patent.

Read extracts of testimonials:—
Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay
too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well
spent.
WILLIAM HUNT.
Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does
its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz.
WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard winstone in
20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust.
Messrs. ORD and MADDISON,
Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for
this estate.
For circulars and testimonials, apply to—
H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,
MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.
Only maker in the United Kingdom.

Kirkcaldy Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of
limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton. *JOHN LANCASTER.*
Oreoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons
of the hardest copper ore stone per hour. *WM. G. ROBERTS.*
General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of
the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.

JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS
(The original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron
tubes) are the ONLY KIND for which a MEDAL has
been AWARDED, and are now used exclusively by the English,
Australian, and Indian Mints; the French, Russian, and other
Continental Mints; the Royal Arsenal of Woolwich, Brest,
and Toulon, &c.; and have been adopted by most of the large
ENGINEERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, and REFINERS in this
country and abroad. THE GREAT SUPERIORITY of these
melting pots consists in their capability of melting on an average
40 pourings of the most difficult metals, and a still greater num-
ber of those of an ordinary character, some of them having ac-
tually reached the EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of 96 melt-
ings. They are unaffected by change of temperature, never
crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other
crucibles. In consequence of their great durability, the saving
of waste is also very considerable.
The company have recently introduced CRUCIBLES SPECIALLY ADAPTED
for the following purposes, viz.:—MALLEABLE IRON MELTING, the average working
of which has proved to be about seven days; STEEL MELTING, which are found to
save nearly 1½ ton of fuel to every ton of steel fused; and for ZINC MELTING, lasting
much longer than the ordinary iron pots, and saving the great loss which arises from
mixture with iron.
For lists, testimonials, &c., apply to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Batter-
sea Works, London, S.W.
Fully described in the MINING JOURNAL of July 5.

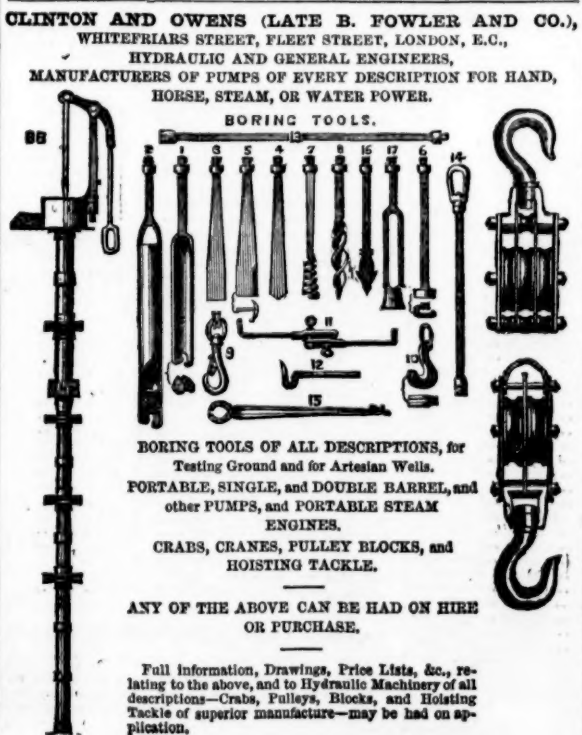
Prize Medals—International Exhibition, Class 1 and 2.

PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES.
The CRUCIBLES manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE
COMPANY are the ONLY KIND for which a MEDAL has
been AWARDED, and are now used exclusively by the English,
Australian, and Indian Mints; the French, Russian, and other
Continental Mints; the Royal Arsenal of Woolwich, Brest,
and Toulon, &c.; and have been adopted by most of the large
ENGINEERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, and REFINERS in this
country and abroad. THE GREAT SUPERIORITY of these
melting pots consists in their capability of melting on an average
40 pourings of the most difficult metals, and a still greater num-
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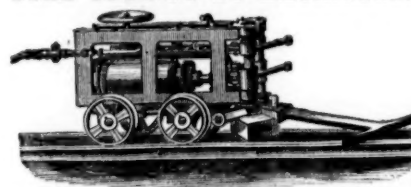
MESSRS. W. EASSIE AND CO.,
RAILWAY SAW MILLS, MOULDING SHOPS, &c., AND
GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTING YARDS,
HIGH ORCHARD, GLOUCESTER.
Are PREPARED TO FURNISH QUOTATIONS for any description of WOOD FIT-
TINGS for home or foreign RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS,
DWELLINGS, WAREHOUSES, FACTORIES, STORES, GLASS HOUSES, &c.
They will also CONTRACT for WOODEN FITTINGS of ANY KIND IN CON-
NECTION WITH IRON BUILDINGS, &c.
The above would in all cases be designed ready fitted, so as to ensure speedy re-erection.
Numerous drawings of works of the above nature, already executed, can be seen on
application, and references permitted to the engineers thereof.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, AND DIES,
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CON-
NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT AND CRANK AXLES,
SHAFTS, and
FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, T. TURTON
BLISTER STEEL, EDGE TOOLS MARKED
SPRING STEEL, WM. GREAVES & SON
GERMAN STEEL.
Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon
Springs and Buffers.
The above firm supply Barrows, Carts, Wagons, tem-
porary Huts, permanent Shedding, and every description
of Miners' and Contractors' Tools, at the very lowest
prices. References can be given where many thousands
of the above have been supplied to different parts of the
world. Prices quoted on application. Delivered to any
station, or home or foreign port.

CLINTON AND OWENS (LATE B. FOWLER AND CO.),
WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR HAND,
HORSE, STEAM, OR WATER POWER.
BORING TOOLS.
Testing Ground and for Artesian Wells.
PORTABLE, SINGLE, AND DOUBLE BARREL, and
other PUMPS, and PORTABLE STEAM
ENGINES.
CRABS, CRANES, PULLEY BLOCKS, and
HOISTING TACKLE.
ANY OF THE ABOVE CAN BE HAD ON HIRE
OR PURCHASE.
Full information, Drawings, Price Lists, &c., re-
lating to the above, and to Hydraulic Machinery of all
descriptions—Crabs, Pulleys, Blocks, and Hoisting
Tackle of superior manufacture—may be had on ap-
plication.



COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.



MESSRS. RIDLEY AND CO. have, by recently PATENTED
IMPROVEMENTS, COMPLETED their TRUNK COAL CUTTING MA-
CHINE, WORKED BY COMPRESSED AIR, and are NOW PREPARED TO NE-
GOCIATE for the USE, and to SUPPLY MACHINES, which will be found to
COMBINE SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION with PORTABILITY and ECONOMY
IN WORKING. By the use of these machines a CONSIDERABLE SAVING OF COAL
IS EFFECTED, and the COST OF LABOUR MUCH REDUCED. Each machine will
be guaranteed as to its capabilities, &c.
All applications to be made to Messrs. RIDLEY AND CO., No. 11, South-street, Finsbury
London, E.C.; or Mr. PERCY BANKART, agent, 9, Clement's-lane, E.C.
* COLLIERY PROPRIETORS are CAUTIONED AGAINST PURCHASING OR
USING MACHINES, the construction of which will constitute an INFRINGEMENT
OF THE ABOVE PATENT.

MESSRS. KNOWLES AND BUXTON, CHESTERFIELD,
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT TUBULAR TUYERES.

The PATENT TUBULAR TUYERE possesses GREAT ADVANTAGES over the
ORDINARY TUYERES, both for its DURABILITY and EASY WORKING. A cur-
rent of cold water going direct to the nozzle prevents their destruction, however much
they may be exposed to the fire.
We repair them at half the first cost, making them equal in size to new ones, all par-
ties returning them carriage paid.

No. 1	tuyere, 16 in. long	25s. each.
No. 2	" 18 "	32s. "
No. 3	" 20 "	36s. "
No. 4	" 22 "	40s. "
No. 5	" 24 "	44s. "

Delivered at Chesterfield station. Terms, net cash quarterly.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.,
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP.
APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY
APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE,
FIRE, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects,
armies, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever
introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and
its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space
than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts,
and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this
hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be
worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion.
The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine,
as daily demonstrated by use:—

- 1.—It utilizes from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
- 2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps em-
ployed for mining purposes.
- 3.—It occupies a very small space.
- 4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
- 5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand,
mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
- 6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

A mining pump can be seen daily at work, at Wheel Concord Mine, South Sydenham,
Devon, near Tavistock; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company
(Limited), Birkenhead, near Liverpool.
J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT TO ERECT HIS PATENT PUMP
AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will
GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE
OF HIS INVENTION.

OFFICES, 47, WARREN STREET, FITZROY SQUARE.
London, March 21, 1859. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

THE BANKING, MINING, AND JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES REVIEW,
A JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND MANUFACTURE,
SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

Published every Wednesday. Subscription, £1 ls. annually. Price 6d. stamped.

RAILWAYS AND MINES.
Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only
upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part go-
vernied by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without re-
ference to the bona fide merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expendi-
ture, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring
companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the re-
newal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have
access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than
any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay di-
vidends bi-monthly varying from £15 to £25 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently
occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security,
more than any other, should be purchased only upon the best reliable information. The
undersigned devote special attention to railways and mines, afford every information to
capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years'
experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in se-
lecting mines for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office
order for 5s., the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our
opinion, well repay capitalists for money employed.
Messrs. TREDNICK AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS
IN BRITISH MINING SHARES, 78, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN

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Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.

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195, High-street, Sunderland.

READ THE NEW MEDICAL GUIDE, written by a Physician,
for the Self Cure of Nervousness, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight,
Lancidity, &c. This work is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from
patients, showing the treatment by which they were cured. Free by post to any ad-
dress, on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.—Address to Messrs. SMITH, 8, Burton
crecent, Tavistock-square London, W.C.

DR. WATSON, F.R.S. (of the Lock Hospital, and College of
Physicians and Surgeons) on the Self Cure of Nervous and Physical Debility,
Spermatorrhoea, Decline of Manly Vigour, and Diseases of Indecision, with Means for
Perfect Restoration, free for six stamps, by Dr. WATSON, 1, South-crescent, Bedford-
square, London. Consultation daily from Eleven till Two and Six till Eight. Sunday,
Ten till Twelve.

THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid.
1200	Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	10 0 0	20 1/2	10 8 0	0 15 0	April, 1884
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 6 0	2 1/2	13 9 0	0 2 6	July, 1884
1248	Boscawen (tin), Cornwall [S.E.]	8 15 0	11 1/2	1 6 0	0 0 0	May, 1884
300	Botalack (tin), Cornwall [S.E.]	91 5 0	11 1/2	477 10 0	0 0 0	May, 1884
8000	Brotford (lead), Cardigan [L.]	2 7 6	39 41	7 15 0	0 10 0	April, 1884
916	Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 6 7 1/2	39 41	280 10 0	0 2 0	June, 1884
1000	Carn Brea (copper), tin, Illogan	15 0 0	30 33	31 18 6	0 10 0	June, 1884
2000	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwent	30 0 0	30 33	7 1/2 per cent.	—	Half-yrly.
12000	Copper Mines of England (stock)	100 0 0	—	1 per cent.	—	Half-yrly.
4000	Cwmavon (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	25	13 9 0	0 15 0	July, 1884
128	Cwmavon (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	60 0 0	150	263 10 0	0 0 0	May, 1884
280	Darwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	—	122 0 0	0 5 0	July, 1884
1024	Devon Gt. Cons. (cop.), Tavist. [S.E.]	1 0 0	575	223 0 0	0 10 0	July, 1884
358	Dolcoath (copper), tin, Camborne	128 17 0	—	769 10 0	0 6 0	Aug., 1884
12800	Drake Walls (tin), copper, Calstock	2 1 0	—	0 18 0	0 1 6	May, 1883
612	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	70	123 0 0	0 2 0	July, 1884
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	29 29	11 5 0	0 1 0	July, 1884
800	East Darnley (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	24 0 0	—	97 10 0	0 2 0	June, 1884
128	East Pool (tin), copper, Pool, Illogan	23 6 0	—	369 10 0	0 4 0	June, 1884
1906	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	3 12 6	14 1/2	110 0 0	0 10 0	May, 1884
7800	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	11 1/2	64 0 0	0 10 0	May, 1884
8000	Frank Mills (lead), Christow	3 18 0	—	1 4 6	0 4 0	May, 1884
12100	Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	4 0 0	15 1/2	0 11 0	0 5 0	June, 1884
1798	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	18 6 0	12 1/2	5 15 0	0 10 0	Nov., 1883
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin), Helston [S.E.]	4 0 0	27 1/2	3 19 6	0 12 0	June, 1884
112	Herodfoot (sil.-lead), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	—	10 0 0	0 5 0	June, 1884
1024	Herodfoot (sil.-lead), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	—	421 10 0	0 3 0	July, 1884
400	Lisbarn (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0	160	2 14 0	0 2 0	May, 1884
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	4 10 6	5 1/2	145 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1884
3000	Miners Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.]	1 0 0	5 1/2	16 19 0	0 12 3	Jan., 1884
1800	Miners Mining Co. [L.] (id.), Wrexham	25 0 0	—	0 4 0	0 2 0	April, 1884
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	0 1 0	June, 1884
40000	Mynydd (iron ore) [L.] [S.E.]	2 10 0	—	0 7 0	0 1 0	June, 1884
250	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery	20 0 0	—	0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1884
6000	New Birch Tor and Vistors Cons. (tin)	1 0 0	3 1/2	0 13 0	0 2 6	Mar., 1884
6286	North Treakey (copper), St. Agnes	1 0 0	2 1/2	36 19 0	0 2 6	Mar., 1884
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	—	112 10 0	0 10 0	July, 1884
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	60 0 0	300	7 19 6	0 10 0	Nov., 1883
1773	Poiborro (tin), St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	1 0 0	0 1 0	July, 1884
1123	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	10 6 7 1/2	40 41	73 5 0	0 1 0	May, 1884
6000	Rosewell Hill and Ransom (tin)	2 18 0	—	0 10 0	0 1 6	June, 1883
612	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 0 0	485	445 10 0	0 7 0	May, 1884
612	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall [S.E.]	8 0 0	—	270 13 0	0 1 0	May, 1884
496	S. Wh. France (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 19 0	—	490 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1884
4000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth	14 0 0	8 7 8	15 1 0	0 12 6	June, 1884
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	—	6 2 6	0 10 0	Mar., 1884
6000	Tincroft (cop. tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	18 1/2	25 13 0	0 8 0	Aug., 1884
4200	Vigra and Clogon (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	0 0 0	0 15 0	Aug., 1884
8000	W. Chiverton (lead), Penryn [S.E.]	38 10 0	65	409 0 0	0 10 0	July, 1884
256	West Darnley (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	65	601 10 0	0 10 0	July, 1884
400	W. Wh. Setaon (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	230	3 0 0	0 10 0	Oct., 1883
612	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	6 2 6	90 95	14 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1884
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	7 1/2	18 0 0	0 5 0	Aug., 1884
612	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Ken	3 10 0	—	10 2 6	0 7 6	July, 1884
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	5 4 6	—	76 5 0	0 1 0	May, 1884
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 6	10 9 10	285 5 0	0 10 0	May, 1884
896	W. Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	9 17 0	—	343 3 0	0 5 0	May, 1884
1024	W. Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	9 17 0	—	175 15 0	0 4 0	Aug., 1884
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	—	49 12 6	0 12 6	May, 1884
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	—	6 1 3	0 5 0	Nov., 1883
396	Wheal Setaon (tin), copper, Camborne	58 10 0	220	14 11 0	0 6 0	April, 1884
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (sil.-id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	6 17 0	—	—	—	—
2044	Wheal Tremayne (tin), Gwennap	6 11 3	—	—	—	—
7000	Wicklow (copper) [L.]	2 10 0	—	—	—	—

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid.
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	32	86 10 0	0 10 0	Mar., 1883
8000	Chiverton (lead), Penryn [S.E.]	6 0 0	8 1/2	85 0 0	0 2 0	June, 1883
256	Conductor (tin), Camborne	45 0 0	—	2 7 6	0 7 0	May, 1883
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 15 9	17	7 12 0	0 4 0	July, 1883
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	12 0 0	—	0 10 0	0 2 6	Feb., 1883
1055	Cradock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	—	0 17 6	0 2 6	Jan., 1883
4076	Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock	6 8 3	—	41 9 0	0 2 6	Jan., 1880
3000	Dyngwun (lead), Wales	12 6 0	—	7 18 6	0 5 0	Dec., 1881
400	Fowey Consols (copper), Twardreath	4 0 0	—	0 3 0	0 1 6	Mar., 1882
6000	Great South Tolgus, Redruth	0 14 6	2 1/2	1091 0 0	0 0 0	May, 1882
1000	Gunnis Lake (tin), Redruth	2 10 0	—	18 18 0	0 7 6	Mar., 1882
640	Mout Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	—	0 10 0	0 8 0	Mar., 1882
8000	Orsed (lead), Flintshire	0 0 0	—	0 6 0	0 5 0	Dec., 1882
8000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow	1 10 0	—	9 15 0	0 5 0	June, 1882
280	Spearhead Moor (tin), copper, St. Just	32 17 9	—	7 0 0	0 10 0	Sept., 1880
572	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	13 10 0	—	11 0 0	0 2 0	Mar., 1882
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	—	8 15 0	0 1 0	Jan., 1881
12000	Twelve Apostles Amal. (id.), Wrexham	1 0 0	—	14 10 0	0 3 0	June, 1881
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	19 13 10	3 1/2	101 1 3	0 10 0	Oct., 1881
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkhire	60 0 0	—	295 10 0	0 5 0	Feb., 1881
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	7 0 0	13 15	6 2 0	0 1 0	Sept., 1883
1024	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	20 0 0	31 1/2	0 19 0	0 3 0	May, 1882
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Penryn [S.E.]	3 14 0	—	—	—	—
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid.
90000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Dec., 1883
2444	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	—	315 0 0	0 8 0	Mar., 1883
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—	4 8 0	0 14 0	Dec., 1883
15000	Cape Copper Mining [L.] [S.E.]	7 0 0	11 1/2	0 10 0	0 10 0	July, 1884
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	32	100 0 0	0 8 0	July, 1884
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	—	0 9 0	0 9 0	Dec., 1883
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	8 0 0	—	1 10 0	0 2 6	Feb., 1884
18000	East London (lead), California [L.]	0 0 0	—	7 1/2 per cent.	—	Yearly.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	21 10 0	0 3 0	May, 1884
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [L.] [S.E.]	23 21 23	—	0 12 0	0 1 0	June, 1884
60000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	9 11 2	0 5 0	Oct., 1883
18000	Linares (id.), Potosi, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	6 1/2	1 10 0	0 2 0	July, 1884
10000	Lusitania (of Portugal), France [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	1 7 3	0 3 0	Jan., 1884
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	9 0 0	7 9	0 12 6	0 10 0	July, 1884
97800	Port Phillip (gold), China [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	63 18 0	0 2 10	June, 1884
11000	St. John del Rey (id.), Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	—	0 10 0	0 5 0	May, 1884
42174	Unif. Mexico (sil.-lead), Mexico [S.E.]	29 6 0	6 1/2	0 10 0	0 5 0	May, 1884
10000	Vancouver (lead) [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	0 10 0	0 1 0	May, 1884
25000	Victoria (London) Mining Co. [L.]	1 0 0	—	0 12 0	0 5 0	June, 1884
20000	West Canadian Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Aug., 1883
45000	Yudanaudana (cop.), S. A. [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	2 1/2	—	—	—

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid.
10000	Altan and Quenangen Unt. (cop.) [L.] [S.E.]	4 10 0	—	4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov., 1883
10000	Copio Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16 0 0	—	6 18 0	0 10 0	Nov., 1883
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., S. Z. [L.] [S.E.]	10 0 0	—	15 per cent.	—	May, 1883
109815	Mariguita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1883

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.	
80000	Alamillos (lead), Spain [L. £2]	0 12 6	1 1/2	1/4	Mar. 1884	3
100000	Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 5 0	—	—	Dec. 1883	3
20000	Beara Tin Streaming Company [L. £1]	0 17 6	—	—	Oct. 1883	3
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	Feb. 1884	3
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—	—	Jan. 1883	3
10000	Copio Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.	3
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	1/4 3/4	Fully paid.	6
60000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £3] [S.E.]	1 5 0	—	—	Oct. 1883	6
30000	East Konga Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £25]	1 12 0	—	—	Dec. 1883	10
15000	El Chico Mining and Reduction (silver) [L. £25]	3 0 0	—	—	Mar. 1884	12
20000	Elbe Colliery Company, Bohemia [L.]	0 18 0	—	—	Fully paid.	12
40000	Ellerslie and Bardowie (copper), Jamaica	0 18 0	—	—	July, 1883	6
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.	6
40000	Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.	6
80000	Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L. £2]	0 10 0	—	—	Mar. 1884	6
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	—	June, 1882	16
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £3]	3 0 0	—	—	Feb. 1883	6
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.	5
10000	Karibitz Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.	5
30000	Lagunosa (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.	5
100000	Montes Aurores (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	3 1/2	2 1/2 3/4	Fully paid.	1
2000	New Burra Burra (copper) (Australia)	5 0 0	—	—	Aug. 1882	1
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	—	—	Nov. 1883	1
10000	Nova Scotia (lead and gold) [L. £2]	1 0 0	—	—	Nov. 1883	18
15000	Pachuta Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	1 0 0	—	—	June, 1883	18
50000	Panulicillo (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	2	Feb. 1884	18
6000	Poor River Lead and Mineral [L.]	100 0 0	—	—	Jan. 1884	18
23000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	4 10 0	—	—	Stock.	1
10000	San Roque (lead), Spain	5 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.	1
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 12 6	1 1/2	3/4	Jan. 1884	1
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 17 6	—	—	Feb. 1884	1
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0	—	—	May, 1880	1
50000	Valdemora Colliery Co., Bohemia [L. £5]	3 0 0	—	—	June, 1883	1
5000	Valianzas (gold), Italy [L. £1] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	June, 1884	1
45000	Victor Emmanuel (copper), Italy [L.]	7 0 0	—	—	Feb. 1883	1
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.	1
12000	Wheel Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	Det. 1882	1
10000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1	1/4 1/4	Fully paid.	1